WAL

Oratio de muneris rectoris magnifici origine

1861

IOANNIS DE WAL

ORATIO

DE

MUNERIS RECTORIS MAGNIFICI ORIGINE

EIUSQUE CREANDI RATIONE DIVERSIS TEMPORIBUS
AC LOCIS DIVERSA.

ACCEDUNT

ACADEMIARUM NEERLANDICARUM

FASTI RECTORALES.

LUGDUNI-BATAVORUM,
APUD JAC^M^. HAZENBERG CORNELII FIL^M^.
MDCCCLXI.
1861

EX TYPOGRAPHEO J. C. DRABBE.

Quicumque literarum curatione illustres, doctrinae laude clari, honorum ac munerum dignitate conspicui, aut disciplinarum studio adlecti, hoc festo die hic adestis, auditores humanissimi!

Depositis traditisque Universitatis Lugduno-Batavae fascibus, de ipso Rectoris Magnifici munere dicturus prodeo. Leve quis dixerit argumentum et ab huiusce diei solemnitate alienum? Magistratus Academici origines atque historiam e bis sexcentorum provincia exeuntium numero adhuc fuisse neminem qui exponeret, eo magis equidem miror, quo penitius haec se animo meo infixerit sententia, nullam prorsus efflorescere et stare nedum augeri posse bonarum literarum officinam, cuius principes imperio efficaci ac dignitate sunt destituti. Tempora mutari videmus et

cum ipsis nostras de rebus humanis optime constituendis ordinandisque opiniones: alia exoriri cernimus disciplinarum templa, alia dissolvi ac convelli. Nondum vero consenuit atque exstincta iacet auctoritas eius, cuius prudentiae et consilio primum barbaro quod dicunt medii aevi tempore Universitatum moderamen commissum fuit; servaturque ubique terrarum nomen antiquitus ipsi tributum. Paucis igitur dicam *de muneris Rectoris Magnifici origine eiusque creandi ratione diversis temporibus ac locis diversa.* Vos autem, qui me plus semel de meae disciplinae praestantia verba facientem humanitate vestra prosecuti estis, nunc quoque, ubi communem causam ago, aures mihi benevole commodetis.

Duodecimo nostrae aerae saeculo duae imprimis florescere coeperunt publicae scholae, altera *Bononiae*, altera *Parisiis.* Diversa vero maxime fuit utriusque instituti ratio. In utraque universitas rite ac legitime erat condita, sed in Bononiensi omne studium Iurisprudentiae finibus

circumscriptum erat, in Parisina Theologi tantum et Philosophi votis pro litterarum salute nuncupatis fiduciam praestare videbantur.. In priore licitum corpus constituebant discentes; in posteriore non studiosi, verum ipsi doctores ac magistri collegium faciebant.

Ad Universitatem Bononiensem pertinuit absque ullo dubio nobilissimum Friderici I privilegium, mense Novembri anni MCLVIII scholaribus concessum. Omnibus, qui studiorum causa peregrinabantur et maxime divinarum atque sacrarum legum professoribus hoc pietatis beneficium indulsit Princeps, ut ad locos in quibus literarum exercerentur studia, tam ipsi quam ipsorum ministri venirent tute et in eis secure habitarent. „Quis enim (ita Imperator) eorum non misereatur, qui amore scientiae exules facti, de divitibus pauperes, semet ipsos exinaniunt, vitam suam multis periculis exponunt et a vilissimis saepe hominibus (quod graviter ferendum est) corporales iniurias sine causa perferunt." Praeterea eadem lege cautum fuit, ut nullus ob debitum scholaribus damni quid inferret, sed si litem eis quispiam super aliquo negotio movere

vellet, optio ipsis daretur, utrum coram domino vel magistro suo an ipsius civitatis episcopo conveniri mallent.

Ex hisce Imperatoris verbis, (quod cum Savinii viri egregii pace dictum esto) non sine veritatis specie intelligi videtur nulla saeculo XII Bononiae fuisse Universitas, nullusque eiusdem Rector. Unusquisque scholaris suo quasi addictus fuit domino, quem audire prae ceteris gestiebat: hunc suarum litium arbitrum lubens agnoscebat. Verum enim vero sequenti saeculo ad finem vergente ingravescens scholarium petulantia effecit, ut docentes et discipuli privilegio fori, quoad iurisdictionem criminalem, sponte renuntiarent, cum per magistrum vel episcopum non posset in delicta satis animadverti. Inter Lombardos et Tuscos maxima fuit discordia, de qua componenda frustra solliciti fuerunt doctores: itaque magistratus civilis, ipsa cogente necessitate et nemine refragante, omnem fere iurisdictionem facillimo occupavit negotio. Sed eadem aetate scholares suum sibi Rectorem creare coeperunt et huius arbitrio tutelam suam committere. Resti-terunt primum doctores, deinde et magistratus

urbani. „Scholares (ita illi) qui non exercent „professionem aliquam, sed sub exercentibus „fiunt discipuli, non possunt eligere consules, „sicut nec discipuli pelliparorum vel fabrorum „aut similium corporum: magistri possunt, quia „ipsi exercent professionem."

Animadvertatis quaeso, Auditores, Azonis glossatoris rationes, quibus, post Ioannem Bassianum, praeceptorem suum, refellere conatur argumentum, quo audacissimum facinus defendisse videntur alii: easdem referunt et recentiores Iuris doctores. Scilicet ad antiqua provocat opificum collegia, iure Romano comprobata: in quorum numero erant fabrorum sodalitia, ex Plinii et Traiani epistolis vobis abunde cognita. At frustra provocavit. Summum enim Pontificem adierunt studiosi, qui eorum causam contra magistros et potestatem municipalem tueretur. Neque iis defuit Honorii III clementia. „Miramur" (hisce verbis rescribit ad Bononiensem civitatem) „quod, sicut universitas scholarium „transmissa nobis conquestione monstravit, vos „libertatem eorum infringere molientes dura „contra eam statuta noviter edidistis, nec ipsos

„rectores vel consiliarios sustinentes habere, illos „quos ad hoc praefecerant, tamquam bannitos „civitatem vestram compulistis exire, suggeren- „tibus vel legum doctoribus, qui, non commu- „nia commoda sed privata quaerentes, stare, ut „tenebantur, sententiae rectorum scholarium con- „temserunt."

Itaque Pontificis decreto stabilitae fuerunt scholarium Universitates: confirmata eorumdem, ut appellabantur, „rationabilia statuta:" agnita et in praeceptores Rectorum auctoritas. Quot vero initio eiusmodi in studio Bononiensi exstiterint universitates, non est tam dictu facile ut vulgo creditur: duae memorantur in fontibus veteris aevi historicis, Universitates *Citramontanorum* et *Ultramontanorum*. Paucis tamen lustris elapsis, quum praeter Ictorum scholas et aliae aperiri coepissent, medicorum scilicet et artium liberalium, horum studiosi suum sibi expetebant Rectorem. Post varias cum Iuris studiosis controversias, admissa fuit separata eorum universitas, *artistarum* nomine insignis.

Singulis Universitatibus suus Rector praeërat: saeculo demum decimo quinto Cismontani et Ul-

tramontani eundem cooptarunt summum sibi magistratum atque ex eo inde tempore duo quotannis Bononiensis studii memorantur Rectores, alter *Iuristarum*, *Artistarum* alter: uterque studiosorum suffragiis lectus.

Ad Rectoris officium quid fuerit requisitum, docent nos statuta, tum antiqua, tum recentiora, saepius amplificata et correcta. Est operae pretium, in ipsa accuratius inquirere, comparatis subinde cum Bononiensi norma aliarum Universitatum legibus ad eius exemplum fere redactis.

Primum requirebatur, *ut Rector esset scholaris.* Scholarium in numero computatos fuisse professores existimat summus Germanorum ICtus: equidem huic sententiae subscribere nequeo et paulatim magistros subinde ad Rectoris munus advectos esse puto, contra antiquas statutorum regulas, ut publico satisfieret commodo.

Praeterea, *ut* non tantum *vita et moribus gravis*, *honestus*, *discretus*, *quietus et iustus esset*, sed et *clericus non coniugatus.* Clerici nomine virum literis operam navantem hic significari existimant multi: quorum opinio, satis, ni fallor, refellitur Baldi testimonio, ad quaestionem,

numquid Rector scholarum laicus esse possit, negando respondentis. Insuper quod postularunt statuta, ut non modo scholaris sed et clericus esset Rector, aperte docet, idem utroque nomine neutiquam designari.

Porro requirebatur in Rectore, *ut nullius religionis esset*, i. e. nullo religiosorum voto adstrictus, et minimum *quinque annis* operam impendisset in studiis generalibus, viveretque de suo. Tandem ut *vigesimum quintum* aetatis *annum* attigisset, ut *idoneus* esset et *in facultatibus sufficienter abundaret*, ne quis ad sustinendum cum dignitate magistratum ex eo lucrum quaerere cogeretur. Si nullus esset, qui Rectoris munus peteret, Prorector eligebatur, qui vel toto anno locum tenebat, vel cedebat illi, qui se quovis tempore offerret, ut Rector crearetur. In Scholae Patavinae fastis saeculi decimi septimi plures e nostratibus memorantur, qui Prorectoris provincia functi sunt, inter *Iuristas* Petrus Langius Gouda-Hollandus, in *Artistarum* numero Henricus van der Voort, Ahasuerus Iacobus van Blocklandt et Iacobus Vischer, Amstelodamenses.

Creari Rectorem placuit ex decreto consilii, adhibitis scholaribus nonnullis, a tota universitate delectis. Cuique nationi, quae propriis gaudebat legibus, suo tempore concessum fuit, ut ex ipsa Rector eligeretur.

Maxima in Italiae scholis Rectoris auctoritas. Bononiae omnibus archiepiscopis atque episcopis praecedebat, exceptis modo archidiacono et episcopo Bononiensi. Saeculo demum decimo quinto exeunte accessisse videtur *Magnifici* titulus. Principatum quasi adeptus, docendi ac discendi studiosos intra officii fines continebat: universitatem omnem moderabatur: leges ferebat, ubi opus esset, suumque habebat tribunal, unde ius diceret. Iurisdictioni Rectoris suberant cuncti doctores ac discipuli, iurisiurandi vinculo adstricti. Frequentes inter magistratum urbanum et rectorem discordiae; pleraeque Pontificum decretis placatae, quae Universitatum iuribus augendis favebant: hinc quoque nullum coram Rectore capitale crimen. Nationi tandem Germanicae concessum, ut ipsi ius diceretur a suis procuratoribus.

Alia omnino Universitatis constituendae atque administrandae ratio fuit in schola Parisiensi. Sunt qui existiment, eam ineunte saeculo XIII a Philippo Augusto publice esse conditam: rectius vero dixeris, hunc criminalem praepositi Parisiensis iurisdictionem in causis scholares spectantibus accuratius definivisse atque ordinasse.

In studio Parisiensi non *plures* cernuntur Universitates, sed *una* tantum, per quatuor nationes descripta. Mutata temporum conditione singulae quidem exortae sunt facultates superiores, Theologiae, Medicinae et Iurisprudentiae, quae post varia fatorum discrimina eo pervenerunt, ut suum quaeque fundaret collegium; sed in ipso Universitatis gremio quasi residentia haecce collegia *Decanum* habebant, *Rectorem* non habebant. Quarta vero facultas Literarum ac Philosophiae, in quatuor nationum, Francicae, Anglo-Germanicae, Picardicae et Normannicae collegia fuit divisa et strenue sibi vindicavit Rectoris creationem. Rarius evenit, ut incerto Rectore et dissidentibus nationibus, facultatis Theologicae decanus pro tempore Universitati praeesset. Intelligitis, Auditores, Artistas non sine perpetua

caeterarum facultatum contentione sibi principatum retinuisse, nec deest exemplum decani, publice Rectori adclamantis: „non curo de prae„ceptis vestris plus quam de uno obolo!" Huic tamen continuo indictum, ut facti poenitentiam publice ageret. Caeterum universitati nemo accensebatur, nisi magister esset regens, et formula solennis qua *universitas* nuncupatur *magistrorum et scholarium*, nullatenus probat vel minimam fuisse discipulorum in Universitate gubernanda efficaciam.

Rector initio creabatur a Procuratoribus quatuor nationum, artium magistris: caeterarum facultatum socios neque ipsos eligi neque eos in suffragium ire ius erat. Postea electores nominari coepti sunt, triginta annorum maiores: in Rectore nulla aetatis habita ratio.

Iurisdictio civilis, ad Fridericiani privilegii normam Rectori mandata: criminalis olim Episcopali iudicio, mox Parliamento commissa: utraque regula haud paucas patiebatur exceptiones. Recentiori iure omnis fere cognoscendi iudicandique potestas penes Rectorem, ex consilio decanorum et procuratorum, de controversiis inter

gymnasiarchas, praeceptores, paedagogos et magistros circa rem scholasticam ortis: ab eo appellabatur Universitas; ab Universitate, licet reluctante, Parliamentum.

Ex iis quae paucis exposui, Auditores, abunde, ni fallor, apparet diversa utriusque systematis ratio. Universitas Bononiensis, ex privata clarorum doctorum disciplina suborta, scholaribus undique advenis ita crevit, ut quasi in civitate civitas nasceretur, quae suis niti possit viribus: *studiosi* suos crearunt Rectores, quorum arbitratui magistri quoque parerent. Parisiensis vero, publica auctoritate fundata, ita pedetentim ac gradatim fuit constituta, ut *doctorum* tantummodo, discipulorum vero nulla, neque in semet ipsos, agnosceretur auctoritas. Diversitatis duplex indicatur causa: altera *civitatium Italicarum ingenium*, democraticam imperii formam maxime referens et ad magistratus populi suffragio creandos pronum. Altera ipsius *scholae indoles*, ad studia Iuris Bononiae, ad Theologica exercitia Parisiis accommodata. Neutra mihi probari posse videtur. Nimirum in ipsis Universitatum Italicarum primordiis cernimus civitatium moderatores praedictae

collegii constituendi atque ordinandi rationi quam maxime adversari: iuvenes turbis concitatis ex urbe excedere et alibi refugium quaerere: perpetuas audimus ab utraque parte querelas, donec post secessionem pacati revertantur. Universitatem quidem Bononia, Bononiam vero Universitate carere non posse arbitrati, sua semper audacter propugnant privilegia, quibus demum confirmatis auctisque victores redeunt.

Quod ad alterum adtinet Savinii argumentum, hoc certe prima specie similitudem veri referre, et testimoniis ex ipsa historia petitis confirmari videtur. Adolescentes, in coenobiis et capitulis disciplinae ecclesiasticae assuefacti lubenter animum accommodasse dicuntur ad scholasticas regulas in Universitate Parisiensi receptas. Contrarium vero quotidie observare licet, libertatis umbram illos maxime amplecti, qui, moroso tandem custode remoto, cupiditatum suarum licentiae unice indulgendum esse arbitrantur. Iuris autem studiosos ad imperandum, Theologos ad parendum esse proniores, quis serio contenderit? Quo tandem, quaeso, pacto fieri potuit, ut in omni Germania atque in patria nostra, quotquot nova

condita sint humaniorum disciplinarum et libertatis seminaria, ea, ne uno quidem excepto, omnia Parisinae Universitatis formam adsciverint? Ad exemplum provoco Academiarum et *Heidelbergensis*, cuius antiquissimas leges condidisse fertur primus eiusdem Rector Marsilius ab Inghen, in Gelria nostra natus, apud Parisienses eruditionis fama clarissimus; — et *Vindobonensis*, quae *almam* vocavit *matrem* unam literarum elegantiorum facultatem, qua caeterae omnes nutriuntur ac foventur: — tandem *Lipsiensis*, cuius antiquissima fata et singularia ad promovendam humanitatem instituta nunc demum ex monumentis a Zarnckio editis plane cognoscere nobis licet. In una *Pragensi* initio Italicum, mox Francicum obtinuit systema; item in *Basiliensi* nobilissima literarum statione, cuius festum saeculare quartum nuper ita celebratum fuit, ut ditissimi emporii cives cunctis viderentur humanitatis causam et amicam eruditorum conspirationem omnibus aliis anteponere vitae humanae commodis, diu certatum fuit de optima eius instaurandae ordinandaeque forma: vicit tamen eorum sententia, qui Gallo-Germanico systemate prudenter mode-

rato disciplinarum emolumento optime cautum iri existimarent.

Quae cum ita sint, Auditores, aut fallor egregie, aut mecum diversam utriusque Universitatis naturam explicandam esse arbitramini ex diversa qualem significavi utriusque origine. In utraque doctorum ac studiosorum libertatem adspicimus praeclare vigentem: qua deficiente nusquam gentium publica inventutis institutio germinare et fructum ferre poterit. Hanc autem et mediis in bellis civilibus acriter tuiti sunt Itali: Galli vero, ad perpetiendum dominationem destinati, mox eam amiserunt, crescente cum clericorum arrogantia collegiorum numero. Itaque germana apud illos interiit universitatis notio, nomenque tamdem tributum est monstro, quod verendum est ne aliquando sua mole omnes verae eruditionis spiritus suffocare minetur.

Inchoata vixdum sacrorum emendatione novas in septentrionalis Germaniae oris atque in Neerlandia nostra conditas esse Academias, novimus. Primum a Philippo, Magnanimi cognomine optimo iure condecorato, constitu-

tum legimus *Universale studium Marpurgense*, ut in ecclesiis (ita scriptum exstat in formula reformationis Hombergensi) multiplicarentur, qui in verbo et doctrina eisdem praesidere ac quae recta sunt consulere possent. Tredecim quaesturae constitutae, unde Universitatis necessitatibus provideretur: singulis professorum ordinibus auditoria publica adsignata: doctores idonei scholis obeundis adlecti, inter quos memorasse iuvat Gerhardum Gildenhaurium Noviomago-Gelrum, virum egregie cordatum, brevi post eheu pestilentia correptum. Rector denique Universitati praefectus Iohannes Ferrarius, scriptis de iure civili eo tempore clarus. Hic per biennium munere suo functus est: sequentes annuum gesserunt magistratum: aucto vero docentium numero tempus regiminis Academici ex perniciosa Professorum aemulatione semestri fuit spatio circumscriptum.

Exemplum Philippi Hassiaci secuti sunt alii Principes. Instauravit Regiomonti praeclaram Musarum sedem Albertus Marchio Brandenburgicus, primus Borussorum dux. Nihil neglectum ut ad cathedram conscendendam permoverentur viri de literis optime meriti. Consilii auctores Philippus

Melanchton et Ioachimus Camerarius. His gravissima visa est quaestio de idoneo Rectore vocando. Primum de Christophoro Iona cogitatum, ICto Wittenbergensi, mox de Abrahamo Culvensi in Hollandia erudito. Marchio ipsum Camerarium, Melanchton Staphylum aliis praetulisse dicitur. Tandem electus est Georgius Sabinus, Melanchtonis gener. Cognita est vobis praeclari Reformatoris epistola de aperiundo ludo liberalium artium literario. Omnia ad antiquiorum Universitatum Germanicarum exemplum composita. De una vero Rectoris provincia legitime describenda insignes ortas esse legimus controversias. Sabinus, soceri auctoritate atque excellentia superbiens suaque increscente fama confidens, *perpetuum* sibi Rectoris munus acriter efflagitabat. O praeclaram viri modestiam! "Intelligere ait Albertum non esse vanum, quod Plato scribit, magnam rempublicam neque excitari neque confirmari posse, nisi ab aliquo semideo gubernetur, et magnopere optare, omni tempore Academiam florere aliquo celebri viro: id nulla alia quam hac ratione fieri posse. Numquam enim defuturum esse, qui Academiam et fama et scriptis illustret,

si tali viro, qualem ipsae leges requirunt, dignitas. Rectoris semper conferatur." Indignabundi collegae actum esse de honore sibi debito clamitant: omnibus ad recturam pariter viam munitam esse oportere: cunctorum per Europam studiorum generalium exempla probare non uni viro salutem Academiae prorsus committi posse: muneris vicissitudinem professoribus stimulum fore, ut rei literariae promovendae acerrime intendant animum. Vicit tamen Sabini sententia et Universitatis fasces ipsi in perpetuum fuerunt permissae.

Sed monent me, Auditores, temporis angustiae, ne hisce scholarum apud exteros initiis describendis diutius immorer, atque oculos convertere me iubent in praeclaras Musarum sedes, a proavis nostris in libertatem se vindicantibus prudenti ac liberali consilio conditas, quasque verae libertatis officinas esse voluerunt maiores. Vestro vero ne abuti videar patientia, in nostrae Leidensis Universitatis primordiis perlustrandis subsistam.

In prima legis Academiae formula sancitum fuit, Rectorem creari ab iis qui sunt eruntve de

universitate: prima tamen vice nonnullos ab iisdem nominandos esse, ut Arausiacus Princeps Rectorem assessoresque designare rite possit: tandem Rectorem absentiae morbove impeditum sibi ipsum constituere vicarium.

Haec vero formula displicuit magnopere iis Theologiae et Artium Professoribus, qui ex peregrinis regionibus ipso natali Academiae anno ad cathedras ornandas vocati erant. Hi, arctius Universitatis vinculum cum Ecclesia appetentes, in Professorum ordinem nullum cooptandum esse arbitrabantur, nisi qui prius doctrinae consensum cum ecclesiis manus propriae subscriptione testatus esset, et eis accenseri earumque disciplinae se subiici pateretur: ex decem professoribus, adiuncto gymnasiarcha, constituendum esse Senatum Academiae, cui uti et toti Academiae praeesset Rector, communibus suffragiis delectus, accedente presbyterii iudicio.

Princeps Gulielmus, perpensis variis opinionibus, huic Universitati nostrae, ut nemo Vestrum ignorat, novam proximo mense Iunio dedit legem: cuius prioribus articulis declaratum, totius Academiae quoddam veluti corpus unum con-

stare Rectore, doctoribus, professoribus stipendiatis munereque suo fungentibus: praeterea doctoribus et magistris qui in hac ipsa Academia titulum honoris acceperint et in ea domicilium fixerint: horum omnium societatem Senatum Academicum efficere: designationem inaugurationemque primi Rectoris sui arbitrii fore: ad calendas Februarias cuiusque anni tres, qui linguam Teutonicam calleant, maioris partis Senatus Academici suffragiis designandos ac nominandos esse, ex quibus ipse aut se absente Curia Hollandica de sententia Consulum civitatis Leidensis unum aliquem Rectorem renuntiaret: ita tamen ut in ea nominatione is quoque esset, qui tunc temporis Rectorem ageret, ut, si ita expedire videretur, Rectura ei prorogari possit: tandem Rectori integrum fore, absentiae morbive causa, vicarium sibi de consilio adsessorum subrogare.

Omnia haec plane atque dilucide descripta esse credideris: ampla tamen dubitandi, interdum et contentionum ac dissensionis materia. In quibus breviter adumbrandis hanc sequamur viam, ut primum de iis qui Rectorem creaverint, deinde de eo qui Rector creari potuerit, videamus.

Primum Academiae Rectorem Gulielmus Princeps designavit Petreium Tiaram Frisium: creavit et sequentes. Ipso absente, ex statutorum praescripto, Rectoris creandi potestas Curiae Hollandicae demandata. Eiusdem vero saeculi anno octogesimo sexto deliberatum ad quem esset deferenda electio, utrum ad Comitem Mauritium an ad Robertum Dudleium Gubernatorem. Magistratum Urbanum in consilium adhibuit Senatus, Bonaventura Vulcanio interprete. Adrianus Saravia Rector cum Houteno Hagam profectus, ut coram Curatoribus molestam ageret quaestionem. Busius Curator primum censuit adeundum esse Mauritium Comitem; post mutata sententia visus est ipsi praeferendus Leycestrius. Quod et factum est. Erratum tamen fuisse, in ipsis Senatus actis legimus. Literae, quibus Saraviae recturam prorogavit Gubernator, in scriniis Academicis extant.

Parum dissimilis quaestio anno MDCLI post mortem Gulielmi II, orta est. Duo Professores Hagam missi ad Ordines cum literis, quibus petebatur decretum, ad quos in posterum de creando novo Rectore solenniter esset referendum. Decre-

verunt Patres Conscripti se electionem sibi reservare. Anno eiusdem saeculi septuagesimo tertio easdem partes recepit Gulielmus III. Vitriarius autem noster tricesimus ultimusque fuit Rector a Britanniae rege creatus.

Principi eximio, de cuius laudibus nulla aetas conticescet, Universitatis placuerat constitutio, quam mixtam iure merito dixeris et vere liberalem. Paucissimae scriptae leges: plurima Senatus Academici prudentiae commissa. Curatorum Collegium constitutum, quorum auctoritate vel in maximo rerum discrimine Universitatis iura custodirentur eiusque commoda adversus quoscumque, non singulos tantum professores studiososve, verum et adversus ipsum Summum Imperantem promoveri possent ac vindicari. Cogitatum quidem fuit aliquando de Cancellario Academiae praeponendo: legati Senatus nomine ad Barneveldium missi, cuius summa tunc temporis valebat potestas: hic prudentissime amplius pronuntiavit.

Libertatis Academicae vindex praecipuus Rector Magnificus. Statutis cautum fuit, ut Senatus suffragio in Rectoris munus duumviri designari

possent, qui Teutonicam callerent linguam, his vero semper adderetur ille, qui tum temporis Rectorem ageret.

Qui Teutonicam, dixi, *callerent linguam!* Animadvertatis, quaeso, verborum vim, quae maiorum in condenda hac nostra Universitate ingenium egregie declarant. Non domesticam voluerunt scholam, nostratium usui accommodatam, sed Academiam Europaeam, ad quam ornandam vocarentur summi viri, ubi erudiri possent generosi iuvenes, ex quibuscumque orbis terrarum partibus in Batavorum oras advenae. Simul autem existimarunt, Universitatis Rectorem, uti morem regionis ita et civium sermonem cognovisse oportere: eos demum ad magistratum gerendum idoneos fore, qui aut populares essent aut probabilem cum Neerlandico idiomate contraxissent familiaritatem. Mox vero intellexerunt nostrates, hac lege non exteros, sed commune bonum iniuriam pati. Kalendis Februariis anni Academiae quinti natalis designatis extra ordinem adiectus D. Donellus, quamquam (ita scriptum est in actis) non peritus Belgicae linguae. Quod sequenti anno iterata vice decretum est. Nominati a nobis (sic

scribit Lipsius Rector) Grotius et Bontius, idonei viri ad Rectoratum: adiectus iis decreto super numerum, D. Hugo Donellus, dignitatis eius doctrinaeque caussa. Eadem fere leguntur in literis ad Principem Illustrissimum datis. Intelligitis, Auditores, quanti magnum hunc ICtum fecerint collegae. D. xxiv m. Octobris eiusdem anni, quo foedus Trajectinum iunctum fuerat, misso exili sermonis genere, actis aptissimo, laetabundi codici inscribunt: „Quod felix et faustum sit. Donellus sub vesperum advenisse nuntiatus est. Ei gratulandi caussa, ex decreto communi, convivium praebitum in domo Rectoris." Diem celebrant, quo prima Donelli lectio fuit. Sequenti anno duo promoti in Iure: promotor utriusque Donellus. Mortuo Aemilio Hoogevenio Curatore, legati Delphos missi, qui Paulum Busium in defuncti locum impetrarent successorem: missus cum Grotio Donellus. Talem virum, spreta lege, Recturae gerendae idoneum se habere, verbis factisque declaravit Senatus.

Integro tamen saeculo praeterlapso eadem lex peregrinum a regimine arcuit. Adseverarunt plures Senatus socii, Drelincurtium ignarum esse

linguae Teutonicae et propterea nominari non posse: ipse tamen se satis Neerlandicum callere sermonem professus est. Suffragiis initis eum nominari posse decrevit Senatus. Nominatus tamen non fuit. Re ad sortem revocata, voti compos factus non est doctissimus Boerhavii praeceptor.

Animadvertendum est liberum doctorum arbitrium in designandis triumviris nullis praeterea circumscriptum fuisse finibus. Nihil de certo facultatum ordine observando: nihil de singulis Professoribus sua quoque vice nominandis. Anno demum XXXI saeculi sequentis omnia haec a Proceribus Hollandiae mutata atque is fere ordo descriptus fuit; qui recentiori aetate obtinuit perpetuo. Cautum, ne Rector ultra annum magistratu fungeretur neve is nominaretur, qui superiori anno rectoratu functus esset, sed ad quadriennium praeteriretur, quemadmodum nec primo quadriennii eiusdem anno quisquam qui eiusdem esset facultatis cum defuncto. Porro ut e tribus facultatibus unus singulis annis proponeretur, et hac ratione, quantum fieri posset ex facultate in facultatem, nulla excepta, transiret succederetque.

Acerbe hanc mutationem perstrinxerunt nonnulli ex Professorum Collegio et questi sunt eundem, qui ante nominari debuisset, postea designari prorsus non potuisse: omnem iam senatui libertatem esse ereptam, et eo rem pervenisse, ut, si quando in maximo Academia versaretur discrimine, ii, qui rebus gerundis perquam se probassent idoneos, ipso iure ab imperii gubernaculo capessendo essent remoti: omnem denique hanc mutationem eorum tribuendam esse consiliis, qui civitati tunc temporis praeessent et summam Rectoris auctoritatem frangere omnibus modis conarentur.

Iustamne hi moverint querelam, iudicent alii. Equidem, si quod video, historiam illud nos docere arbitror, multos optimosque atque ingenii alacritate praestantes honoris maxime stimulo ad quodvis difficile atque anceps munus suscipiendum lubentissime compelli: ea vero officia, quae leges, machinae instar, ad certam definitamque vicis normam imponunt, plerisque minus grata esse et accepta. Sic multa quae honori fuerant, oneri facta sunt.

Sed diversa diversis temporibus apta sunt, et

quae olim placuerunt, hodiernae Academiarum conditioni accommodari non posse sine publico damno, consentiunt omnes.

Neque id sibi expetunt nostri commilitones, ut, Bononiensi more, quotannis Academiae Rectorem ipsi praeficiant. Iureiurando legibus Academicis fidem, Rectori obsequium non promittunt, ut olim fecerunt eorum atavi: obtemperant tamen parentque et non iurati. Sua sibi habent privata sodalitia, quibus praeficiunt quem volunt; non aegre nos ferimus; laudamus potius illorum ingenium, in ipso iuventutis fervore publico iuri tuendo compositum.

Gravissimum et hodie Rectoris munus est; arduum inprimis et aleae plenum, nisi curam levent collegarum benivolentia et civium humanitas. Utraque in rebus dubiis meam sustentatam esse tenuitatem, gratus agnosco: utraque foveatur fulciaturque vir eximius, qui mihi successurus est. Studiosi olim, me Rectore, Tibi, cl. Kuenen, studioso sodalitii sui regundi curam commiserunt: placuit tua adolescentis mitis sapientia commilitonibus. Decennio vix praeterlapso Te universae Academiae moderatorem salutant. Omnibus gra-

tiosi, singulis cari Rectoris prudenti consilio tuta, alma vigeat Mater Leidensis!

Ad alteram transeo officii partem, cum gratissimam, tum brevissime absolvendam. Tristia enim pauca referenda habeo, laeta plurima; et singulari prorsus Dei O. M. benignitate multa mihi licet hodierno die repetere, quae ante hos decem annos laeti reputavimus nobiscum.

Curatorum, virorum Amplissimorum, collegium integrum remansit. Van der Heimio, viro excellentissimo, festum gratulamur diem, quo septuagesimum nuperrime aetatis annum implere ipsi contigit. Provinciae Regis Augustissimi nomine administrandae et rebus Academicis curandis diu praeesse pergat Vir Amplissimus, sibique persuasum habeat, nos omnes pro ipsius salute sincere facere vota.

Diem supremum obiit consultissimus Dozy, qui Curatoribus per multos annos fuit ab actis. Virum lugemus humanitate et benivolentia conspicuum. Eius locum nunc occupare videmus

virum consultissimum Ianum Luzac, Academiae nostrae quondam alumnum. Tibi, vir consultissime, munus in Te collatum ex pectore gratulor. Tuum nomen Academiae Rector in album studiosorum retuli. Praeterlapso quinquennio Te promotor summis in Iuris arte honoribus ornavi. Nunc, lustro iterum condito, Te Curatorum collegio a secretis primus publice saluto. Pergat per Te florere in hac nostra civitate celebratissimum Luzaciorum nomen!

Ex Professorum ordine neminem hoc anno morte amisimus. Auctus vero et amplificatus est accessione virorum clarissimorum Fruin et Rauwenhoff. Utrique munus elegantissima ac perpolita oratione auspicato ex animo fausta quaeque sumus adprecati: preces iterare me iubet huius diei solemnitas. Ostendistis iam dudum, collegae optimi, quid a Vobis merito possit exspectare Alma mater, quae utrumque nutrivit: utroque historica disciplina gloriabitur interprete sagacissimo pariter ac fidelissimo. Pergatis, quaeso, uti incepistis: iam Vos amant collegae, diligunt discipuli; per longam annorum seriem veterem Universitatis nostrae famam stabiliatis.

Tibi vero quid dicam, honoratissime De Vries! qui collegam in rebus patriis excolendis atque exponendis nactus es, Te dignissimum? Gratulaborne Tibi onus levatum? Cui si ferendo imparem Te praestitisses, facilius citiusque Tibi auxilium fuisset paratum! Te persentiscere novimus, quid a Te, originum linguae patriae egregio scrutatore, exspectent omnes, qui illâ apte et ornate uti cupiant: communi bono privatum emolumentum postponere nullus dubitasti. Quid vero Neerlandicus sermo valeat ad eloquentiam, exemplo monstrasti in Belgarum festis, statua Maerlantio posita: quibus ita interfuisti, ut Te absente solemnitati diei plurimum detractum fuisset. Praemio honorifico, vir amicissime, Rex Leopoldus et facundiam tuam ornavit et in ipsum Maerlantium merita. Quod laetamur impense: nullumque inter mortales beatiorem existimamus senem tuo patre, qui de filiis gloriatur suae virtutis aemulis.

In enumerandis iis, quae nostro Ordini laeta acciderunt, meam praedicare liceat fortunam, qui primum Rectoris muneri valedicens Tydemanno et Hengelio, iam ante rude donatis, corporis

vigorem gratulatus sum, idque in votis habui, ut saepius, hoc solemni die recurrente, nova esset iisdem gratulandi occasio. Ecce decies adfuit et eadem iterum mihi praestatur! Venerandos ac divinis beneficiis cumulatos senes quam diutissime prospera valetudine usuros esse, ex animo voveo: vovent autem mecum omnes, qui summam eorundem in patriam ac literas merita pia mente recolunt.

Pauca iam de Academiae instrumento atque instructo addantur. Bibliotheca, curâ Pluygersii nostri, insigni crevit librorum copia, tum manuscriptorum, tum typis impressorum. Utinam brevi illis demantur, his adnumerentur Catalogi volumina! Multi accesserunt libri ex Asseni, desideratissimi collegae, supellectili literaria. Hi debentur partim Curatorum benivolae menti erga illos, qui Iurisprudentiae operam navant, partim vero dono viduae, quae, uti in luctu mariti vivit, ita eius liberalitatem imitatur.

Haud dissimile pietatis et officii in doctrinarum cultores testimonium nuperrime praebuit vir plurimum venerandus Oosterdyk, V. D. M. emeritus; cuius demortui apertis tabulis apparuit

amplam pecuniae summam adiuvandis futurorum Theologorum studiis legatam esse. Memoriam iure celebramus viri, cuius beneficentiae novum nostrae Universitatis debetur incrementum.

Musaeo Historiae Naturalis diutius praeesse noluit Vir Cl. Ianus van der Hoeven. Hoc collegae consilium dolemus, quod honestae missionis petendae sibi gravissimas causas fuisse ipse iudicavit vir clarissimus, quem eruditos per universam Europam praestantissimis adnumerare disciplinae cultoribus constat. Quod et Regem Sueciae ac Norvegiae facere docent insignia Commendatoris ad Hoevenium nuper missa. Macte, Collega aestumatissime, aucto stellae polaris splendore: Tu vero, lucidum Academiae sidus, intaminatis diu fulge honoribus!

Laboratoria recens condita usui, cui destinata sunt, tradita esse et facere satis, laetamur. Professoribus qui Chymiam et Physicam docent, ex Curatorum decreto, auxilium feliciter praebent viri doctissimi Levoir et Tiaden Modderman, Universitatis nostrae quodam alumni, scientiae laude conspicui.

Sunt et alii collegae nostri, qui, beatis hisce

minime invidentes, et ipsi idoneo ad docendum loco vehementer indigeant, cum insigni discentium emolumento. Horum, non nostram agimus causam, ubi optamus fore ut digna communibus nostris studiis auditoria parentur.

De Nosocomio tacere praestat, quam iisdem de rebus easdem semper querimonias iterare: successor in munere ut splendido hac de re uti possit encomio spero magis quam confido.

Hortus, et parte demta, pulcherrimus dici meretur novisque semper ornatur plantis, quae assiduum non exigunt tantum sed et arguunt praefecti curam atque culturam. Ad extremos eius fines iam splendet Observatorium Astronomicum, civium et fisci aere collato exstructum. Non omnia ita esse instaurata ac perfecta, ut nihil optandum supersit, quis negabit, affirmante Kaisero nostro? Est tamen aliquid, disciplinae tabernaculum condere, Viro praeclaro dignum, cuius indefessas curas terrae et aequora testantur. Ut Te, vir clarissime, gloriamur Astronomiae doctore, ita confidimus omnes, Te quascumque mox superaturum esse difficultates, iamque gaudemus aptas Tibi erectas esse turres, unde, ut ait Poeta,

caelique vias et sidera monstres,
Defectus solis varios lunaeque labores.

Tandem ad Vos mea se convertit Oratio, iuvenes lectissimi, huius Academiae cives! Unum vobis ereptum lugemus studiorum socium. Infausto fato exstinctus est Georgius Andreas Koehler, Theologiae studiosus: in paterna domo animam efflavit, viginti vix annos natus.

Alii bene multi studiis peractis nobis valedixerunt, iamque patriae atque Ecclesiae civibusque prodesse conantur. Natalem Academiae diem celebrastis, iuvenes ingenui, pompa ita ornata et ducta, ut nihil prorsus ad elegantiam ac splendorem desiderari visum sit: testati sunt innumeri cives hospites, mirati non solum spectaculi opulentiam, sed et venustatem decora ordinatione conspicuam. Pulcri amore vos imbutos esse probastis: quod magni facimus. Maioris vero habemus studiorum alacritatem et sacrum mentis ardorem ad gloriam, quo optimus quisque ducitur. Quid multa? In disciplinis graviter excolendis vos refrixisse et humo afflixisse divinae particulam aurae suspicati erant pauci, de avita Universitatum nostrarum fama solliciti: in crimen

vocati ita vosmet ipsi defendistis, ut id vobis dictum esse gaudeamus. Namque sic intellectum est ab omnibus, Deum vobis inesse, quo agitante calescitis!

Praeterea civium nostrorum in certamine literario laudem strenue tuitus est Abrahamus Kuyper, Theologiae studiosus, ab ordine Theologorum in Universitate Groningana aureo condecoratus praemio. Neque hodie desunt qui eam fortiter vindicare conati sint. Facultatum iudicia de responsis ad quaestiones propositas audite.

(*Praeleguntur iudicia ab Actuario.*)

Iamque accedite, ornatissimi iuvenes. Paucos accedere (quid dissimularem silentio?) equidem doleo et feliciorem praedico Academiam, quae non multos habet cives albo inscriptos, plurimos vero horum optime paratos ad studia et victores in certamine literario, quam numerosissimum alumnorum gregem, quorum pauci palaestrae operam dare et ad eruditionis laudem contendere possint ac velint. Tantane hodie plerosque tenet inertia, ut ne ad illud quidem adspirent praemium, quod Regis Augustissimi munificentia

paratum est? Admirari cunctos decet eximiam Principis virtutem, quem his ipsis diebus, ubi miseris civibus aquarum nivalium saevitia obrutis auxilium ferendum fuit, minaces spumantesque et adstricto gelu horridas undas aspernari atque ex imo arcae suae fundo haurire audivimus, legimus, vidimus, — nec tamen minus placidis favere literarum exercitiis! Accedite, inquam, generosi adolescentes, accipite quam meruistis palmam. Tibi nummum tradere pergratum mihi est, dilectissime Kramer. Vobis, ornatissimi van Swinderen, Snellen et Bolhuis van Zeeburgh, lubens honorificum impertior diligentiae testimonium. Singulis gratulor ex animo acceptos honores: mox facite ut ad maiora enitamini! Vos autem, cives Universitatis nostrae lectissimi! vadimonium ne deseratis, obsecro. Novi mox Traiecti aperientur ludi. Ad certamen vos accingite. Antiquam tuemini iuventutis Batavae in literis excolendis gloriam!

DIXI.

ADNOTATIONES.

P. 1. *neminem fuisse qui exponeret.* Scilicet inter nostrates. In Universitate Hafniensi orationem habuit THOMAS BARTHOLINUS, *de Rectoris Academici dignitate*, publice dictam, cum fasces Academicos tertium deponeret, d. 6 Iun. a. 1672 et mox Hafniae editam in 4°, quam tamen inspicere mihi non licuit. Vid. ALB. THURA, *Idea Historiae Litterariae Danorum*, Hamb. 1723, p. 138. Leviter hoc argumentum tractavit MEINERSIUS, in opere: *Geschichte der Entstehung und Entwickelung der hohen Schulen unsers Erdtheils.* (Goett. 1802-1805.) II. 171-175. BULAEUS, vasti indigestique operis de Universitatis Parisiensis historia auctor, librum singularem conscripsit, cui titulus: *Remarques sur la dignité, préséance, autorité et juridiction du Recteur de l'Université de Paris.* Paris 1668. 4.

P. 3. *Friderici I privilegium.* Auth. *Habita* C. ne filius pro patre (IV. 13). Apud Roncalias datum fuit a. 1158, non 1152, uti scribit BULAEUS, *Hist. Univ. Parisiensis*, II. 278, qui rationem privilegii ineptam addit, ut scilicet „Imperator scholasticos Italicos et Germanos propositis praemiis in sua patria retineret, qui peregre ad

Academiam Parisiensem ad capessendas liberales artes et sacras disciplinas eorundem privilegiorum spe proficiscebantur atque ut sic eorum parentes a partibus Adriani et Gallorum, qui Adriano favebant, averterent." Cf. VON SAVIGNY, *Geschichte des Römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, III. 168-172. Ed. II^a (III. 152-156. Ed. I^a).

P. 4. *Nulla Universitas — nullus Rector.* Vid. quae adversus Sigonium disputat SAVINIUS, l. l. III. 172, not. e.

Inter Lombardos et Tuscos. Cf. ODOFREDUS, laud. a SAVINIO, l. l. III. 173, not. g.

P. 5. *Scholares, qui non exercent professionem aliquam.* AZO, *Lectura in Cod.* ad L. fin. Cod. *de Iurisdict.* (III. 13).

Opificum collegia. Plinii Epist. X. 42. 43. Cf. Th. MOMMSEN, *de collegiis et sodaliciis.* Kil. 1843. p. 82 sq.

Miramur caet. Cf. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 176.

P. 6. *Quot exstiterint universitates.* „Es ist sehr möglich, und selbst nicht unwahrscheinlich, dass in der „ältesten Zeit mehr als zwey Universitäten bestanden." VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 178, not. a.

Post varias cum Iuris studiosis controversias. A. 1295. Cf. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 179, qui ad Ghirardaccium provocat.

Admissa fuit separata universitas. A. 1316. Iuristarum praecedentia et recentiori tempore fuit agnita.

Artistarum nomine insignis. Similiter in Archigymnasio Patavino Artistae per longum temporis spatium Universitatem non faciebant: a. 1360 suum habere Rectorem Medicum coeperunt. Cf. VON SAVIGNY, III. 278.

Cismontani et Ultramontani. In Schola Pisana Iuristae et Artistae advenae sive peregrini coniuncti Universitates faciebant, alteram Cisalpinorum, Transalpinorum alteram: in statutis a. 1478 de uno tantum Rectore sermo est, alternis vicibus a Cismontanis et Ultramontanis creato. Cf. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 305 sq.

P. 7. *Eundem cooptarunt summum magistratum.* Exemplum Caesaris Mamphraedi Neapolitani adfert SAVINIUS, l. l. p. 189, not. b. In statutis a. 1552 legimus: „tum „ultramontanorum quam citramontanorum nonnisi unus „et idem est rector." In Vicentina schola plures erant Rectores quam alibi, et eodem anno (1205) memorantur Robertus de Anglia et Gulielmus de Cancellino de Provincia et Guarnarius de Alemannia et Manfredus de Cremona rectores pro universitate scolarium. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 307.

Ut Rector esset scholaris. Haec Statuta Bononiensia ex Sartii opere repetivit SAVINIUS, l. l. III. 643 sqq. Cf. ibid. p. 180 sqq.

Scholarium in numero cet. „Unter den Scholaren aber „waren in diesem Gesetz wohl auch die Professoren „mitbegriffen, welche ja in der Regel alle Rechte der „Scholaren genossen; auch kommt wirklich 1402 ein „Licentiat und 1423 ein Professor unter den Rectoren „vor." SAVIGNY, l. l. p. 190. Equidem hanc summi viri sententiam pugnare arbitror cum ipsis statutorum reformatorum verbis, ab eodem (l. l. p. 184 not *e*) laudatis: „Quinimmo antiquus rector semper stare pos„sit in universitate congregata et sedere penes recto„rem, qui pro tempore fuerit, et dare vocem in illa „*ut quilibet scolaris* de sua natione, *etiamsi* ipse esset

„factus doctor actu legens." Hinc ni fallor sequitur doctoribus legentibus scholarium iura non fuisse concessa, nisi expressa quadam statutorum sanctione in speciali causa, licet in nonnullis hi scholaribus fuerint aequiparati.

Clerici nomine — existimant multi. Ita et SAVINIUS, l. l. p. 189, 190. Monet quidem auctor, ad corroborandam suam sententiam, in Parisina universitate omnes studiosos *clericorum scholarium* nomine fuisse adpellatos: sed ex hac dicendi formula Parisiis non infrequente argumentum peti prorsus non potest ad interpretationem statuti Bononiensis vetusti. Baldi verba, ad Authent. *Habita* n°. 83, 84, ipse adfert SAVINIUS, l. l. III. 191. De *Clerici* nomine in Univers. Paris. cf. BULAEUS, IV. 294.

Caeterum ubivis, nisi privilegium esset concessum, Clericis interdictum erat Iuris Romani studio. Sed eiusmodi privilegia satis multa dabantur et exceptiones a vulgari regula frequenter admissae. „Als in Rom (ita SAVINIUS, l. l. III. 366) „Bindus de Senis das „Römische Recht lehrte, so erlaubte im Jahr 1285 „Honorius IV allen Geistlichen bey ihm zu hören, „nur noch mit Ausnahme der Bischöffe, Aebte und „Mönche. Eine ähnliche Dispensation, ja sogar *wie es „scheint ohne Vorbehalt*, erhielt die Schule zu Bologna „im Jahr 1310, und Erneuerungen derselben 1321 und „1419." Egregie hoc confirmatur testimonio Hieronymi de ZANETINIS, in *Contrarietates inter Ius Civile et Canonicum* (Lugd. S. a.) f. 24 rect.: „Habentes (inquit) „personatum, puta dignitatem vel archidiaconatum ..... „caveant ne audiant *leges civiles vel medicinam*, alias „sunt excommunicati: quod intellige, nisi audirent in

„studio privilegiato, ut in studio Bonon. Nam fertur „quod hic est privilegium perpetuum et etiam in omni „creatione pontificis confirmantur omnia privilegia con„cessa huic civitati."

P. 8. *plures e nostratibus memorantur.* „Rectores „Artistarum fuere anno 1455 Caspar de Amigdola Si„culus, 1456 Nicolaus Schirottus Sacillanus, 1457 „*Remarius de Coepal ex Zelandia*, 1458 Ioannes de „Capua." Facciolati, *Fasti Gymnasii Patavini* (Pat. 1757) II. 85.

„A. 1566 kal. aug. Cum deessent petitores, *Ioanni* „*ab Hoboken* Antverpiensi syndico collata Rectoris po„testas est. Decrevit autem Universitas, ut acta quae„libet in posterum, deficiente Rectore et Prorectore, „Syndici nomine signarentur. Idem porro *Hoboken* ex „kal. nov. Prorector electus est: pridie autem non. ad „tollendas cum Rectore Artium lites de loci praero„gativa, Rectoris titulum et insignia cepit." Ibid. III. 18.

„A. 1652 kal. sext. l. *Petrus Langius*, Gouda „Batavus, Syndicus et Prorector. Iam vacationes prae„ter modum creverant. Itaque illas Magistratus ad tria „tempora, Natalis Domini, Bacchanaliorum et Pascha„coercuit, nec ultra dies denas produci voluit." Ibid. III. 49. Errat facciolatus in textu atque in Indice Rectorum, *Gouda* nomen Rectoris esse putans.

„A. 1657 *Henricus Vandervohort* Amstelodamensis, „Syndicus et Prorector." Ibid. III. 234.

„A. 1659 IV. non. sextil. *Assuerus Iacobus a* „*Bocklandt*, Amstelodamensis, Syndicus et Prorector." Ibid. III. 235. Nomen viri emendavi ex inscriptione

effigiei, cuius exemplum est in collectione viri doctissimi mihique amicissimi Bodel Nyenhuis.

„1569 X kal. Ian. *Iacobus Vischer*, Amstelodamen„sis, Prosyndicus." Ibid. III. 236.

P. 9. *accessisse videtur Magnifici titulus.* Primum in Bononiensi studio hic titulus Rectori tribuitur in novis statutorum additamentis, saeculo decimo quinto exeunte. Vid. VON SAVIGNY, III. 192. Antiquiorem eiusdem usum fuisse in Universitate Vindobonensi existimat KINKIUS, l. l. I. 111. not. 126. „Der Titel „*Magnificus*" inquit „wurde im Mittelalter nur solchen „Personen gegeben, welche den Rang eines Reichsfürsten „hatten; daher sagt die deutsche Urkunde von 20 Dec. „1365 ganz folgerichtig: *der Durchleucht Maister Al„brecht zu den Zeiten obrister Schulmaister.* Man dachte „sich in jener Zeit den Rector, wie den Grossmeister „einer Ritterordens, ein Analogum, welches überhaupt „durchweg stand hält. So wie die Templer oder deut„schen Herren mit dem Schwerte für Gott und Christen„heit kämpften, so die Hohe Schule mit den geistigen „Waffen. Rudolf IV nannte den Rector *Maister* der „grosser Schule. In späteren Zeiten wurde der Titel „*Magnificus* aus Courtoisie auch für den Canzler und „landesfürstlichen Superintendenten angewendet." Sed falli mihi quidem videtur auctor, temporum rationes conturbans. Saeculo enim XIII et XIV ipsi Imperatores ac Reges Magnificentiae titulum non sunt aspernati. Sic Fredericus II Imperator Constitutioni a. 1229 de metallifodinis adscripsit: „sigillo Magnificentiae Nostrae iussimus communiri." Item Iacobus Rex Arragoniae a. 1326 ad Carolum „excellentem et *magnificum* Prin-

cipem" literas dedit, quarum § 8 haec adduntur: „Igitur ad notitiam vestrae *magnificentiae* deducentes praemissa — — — parati prosperis bonis debitis et interna dilectione quibus coniungimur *magnificentiae* vestrae in multis maioribus respondere." LEIBNITZ, *Cod. Iur. Gent.* 121, 122. Quae cum ita sint, non est quod miremur in antiquissimis de Universitatibus ordinandis diplomatibus ac chartulis perpetuo mentionem fieri domini Rectoris, nullo tamen addito honoris titulo. In ipso Viennensis studii tabulario primum, ni fallor, *Magnificus dominus Rector* legitur a. 1516 d. 26 Maii. KINK, II. 30. Cf. Iul. FICKER, *vom Reichsfuerstenstande*. Innsbr. 1861, p. 152.

P. 10. *Alia — ratio in schola Parisiensi.* Antiqua scholae Parisiensis constituendae atque administrandae ratio cognosci potest ex scriptoribus, quos laudat Savinius, l. l. III. 337-338, quibus addi merentur qui ante BREULIUM (1612) scripserunt: Rob. GOULETI *compendium de multiplici Parisiensis Universitatis magnificentia, dignitate et excellentia.* Par. 1517. 4. Petri RAMI *Orationes de Legatione et Prooemium reformandae Parisiensis Academiae*, eius *Praefationibus Epistolis* et *Orationibus* insertae. Petri GALLANDI Oratio *pro schola Parisiensi contra novam Academiam Petri Rami.* Lutet. 1551. 4. Henr. MONANTHOLII Oratio, *quale esse deberet Collegium Professorum regiorum, ut sit perfectum atque absolutum.* Lut. 1595. 8. Theod. MARCILII Orationes IV *de laudibus Academiae Parisiensis.* Par. 1596. 8. Edm. RICHERII *de optimo Academiae statu* l. II. Par. 1603. 8. Breulio, Bulaeo et Creverio a Savinio laudatis nuper accesserunt VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, *Histoire de*

l'Instruction publique en Europe et principalement en France, (Par. 1849. 4.) opus splendide editum et bonae frugis plenum; et Ch. THUROT, *de l'organisation de l'enseignement dans l'Université de Paris au moyen-age*, (Par. et Besançon 1850. 8.) opusculum docte ac laboriose conscriptum. Add. Adr. Cath. HOLTII, viri clarissimi et de Iuris disciplina egregie meriti, nuperrime fato functi, Oratio *de liberalitate maiorum nostrorum, quae Academiis instituendis augendisque cognita est.* T. a. R. 1836. p. 8 sqq.

A Philippo Augusto. Privilegio a. 1200, cuius exemplum authenticum hodie deperditum est. Legitur apud BULAEUM, III. 2. Cf. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 341 sqq. THUROT, l. l. p. 9 sqq., qui laudat anonymum scriptorem opusculi nondum editi, in scrinio MSS. Univ. servati, cui titulus: *Universitatis Parisiensis eiusque facultatum quatuor origo vera adversus fabulas ac fabulatores* (BULAEUM intellige) *vindicata.*

Definivisse atque ordinasse. Scilicet iurisdictio civilis Praeposito non fuit ademta. Vid. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 342 *e*. Minus recte THUROT, l. l.

Una, per quatuor nationes descripta. THUROTIUS hanc in opusculo suo defendit thesin, „que dès 1200 les „nations et les facultés ont existé simultanément et sé„parément comme associations de fait; mais elles ne se „sont constituées que successivement en corporations „publiquement reconnues, et possédant sceau, coffre „commun et droit de se donner des statuts, les nations „vers 1245, les facultés vers 1260." Sed vereor ne male interpretatus sit Innocentii IV bullam Perusinam a. 1252. Contendit quidem SAVINIUS (III. 342) a. 1206 de creando rectore pactum inter nationes qua-

tuor fuisse initum, additque: „das blosse Daseyn des-„selben, das nach alten Verzeichnissen *unzweifelhaft* „ist, beweist für das hohe Alter der Nationeneinthei-„lung." Contra vero monet THUROTIUS, cui viam muniverat CREVERIUS: „Le prétendu concordat de 1206 „entre les nations (BUL. III. 31) était vraisemblablement „l'acte de 1266."

Quatuor nationum collegia.

A. Natio Francica, cuius patroni erant S. Thomas Cantuarensis et S. Guilielmus Bituricensis.

Provinciae:	Dioeceses:
I. Parisiensis.	1. Parisiensis.
	2. Meldensis (Meaux).
	3. Silvanectensis (Senlis).
	4. Carnutensis (Chartres).
II. Senonensis.	1. Senonensis (Sens).
	2. Autisiodorensis (Auxerre).
	3. Tricassensis (Troyes).
	4. Lingonensis (Langres).
	5. Vesontina (Besançon).
	6. Lausonensis (Lausanne).
	7. Centronensis (Tarentaise).
	8. Augustodunensis (Aosta).
	9. Mauriana sive Brennovicensis (St. Jean de Maurienne).
	10. Genevensis.
	11. Basileensis.
	12. Gratianopolitana (Grenoble).
	13. Decensis (Die).
	14. Viennensis (Vienne).
	15. Bellicensis (Bellay).
	16. Lugdunensis (Lyon).

	17. Matisconensis (Macon).
	18. Cabillonensis (Chalons sur Saône).
	19. Augustodunensis (Autun).
	20. Niverna sive Noviodunensis (Nevers).
	21. Aurelianensis (Orleans).
	22. Apamiensis (Pamiers).
III. Remensis.	1. Remensis (Rheims).
	2. Suessionensis (Soissons).
	3. Catalaunica (Chalons sur Marne).
	4. Tulensis (Toul).
	5. Metensis (Metz).
	6. Virodunensis (Verdun).
IV. Turonensis.	1. Turonensis (Tours).
	2. Andegavensis (Angers).
	3. Cenomanensis (Le Mans).
	4. Dolensis (Dol).
	5. Coriosopitana (Quimper).
	6. Nannetensis.
	7. Macloviensis (St. Malo).
	8. Lugdunensis.
V. Bituricensis.	1. Bituricensis (Bourges).
	2. Lemovicensis (Limoges).
	3. Pictaviensis (Poitiers).
	4. Claramontana (Clermont).
	5. Aniciensis (Le Puy).
	6. Vivariensis (Viviers).
	7. Nemausensis (Nismes).
	8. Magalonica (Maguelonne).
	9. Narbonensis.
	10. Blitterensis (Beziers).

11. Mediolanensis Santonum (Saintes).
12. Ucetiensis (Uzès).
13. Lucionensis (Luçon).
14. Tutelensis (Tulle).
15. Genevensis.
16. Valentina.
17. Vintiensis (Vence).
18. Arelatensis (Arles).
19. Tolosana.
20. Burdigalensis.

B. Natio Picardica, cuius patroni erant S. Nicolaus et S. Eligius.

Pars I.
1. Bellovacensis (Beauvais).
2. Ambianensis (Amiens).
3. Noviodunensis (Noyon).
4. Atrebatensis (Arras).
5. Tarvannensis (Térouanne).

Pars II.
1. Cameracensis.
2. Laudunensis (Laon).
3. Tornacensis.
4. Leodiensis.
5. Traiectina. Maiori vero ex parte adnumerabatur Nationi Anglicae. Anno 1356 fines terrarum ad nationem Picardicam et Anglicam pertinentium ab Universitate accuratius circumscripti fuerunt.

C. Natio Anglica, beata Maria Virgine et S. Romano patronis.

Olim:
I. Anglia.
II. Provincia extra Angliam.

Poetea: I. Germania Superior.
II. Germania Inferior.
III. Scotia.

Anno 1333 provinciarum discrimen in hac natione penitus fuit sublatum.

D. Natio Normannica, in provincias non divisa. Patroni erant S. Edmundus, S. Catharina, S. Martinus, Carolus Magnus.

Tertiam nationem in textu Anglo-Germanicam dixi, ut intelligerent auditores humanissimi quam late patuerit vocabuli *Anglica* significatio. Nostrates illi adnumeratos fuisse, plurima probant exempla. THUROTIUS in additamentis ad opusculum saepius laudatum animadvertit, a. 1377 huius Nationis socios cogitasse de nomine in *nationem Alemaniae* commutando, ut Carolo IV eo tempore Parisiis versanti blandirentur: res vero successu caruit. „Les deux dénominations de Nation Anglaise et de Nation d'Allemagne furent longtemps (cum ante a. 1455) employés concurremment et arbitrairement, quelquefois dans la même page du régistre. La dénomination de Nation d'Allemagne prévalut insensiblement dans la seconde moitié du XV[e] siècle. Au reste, à cette époque, la nation comptait moins d'Allemands que de *Hollandais*, de Suédois et d'Ecossais." Cf. et VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, p. 133 sq.

P. 10. *Decanum habebant, Rectorem non habebant.* Cf. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 352. THUROT, l. l. 24, qui causam huius rei quaerit cum in magno suppositorum numero, facultati Artium subiectorum, tum in feliciore eiusdem ordinis conatu, quo a Cancellarii auctoritate citius quam caeteri se prorsus liberare tentavit.

P. 11. *Nec deest exemplum decani* caet. Scilicet Ioannis Tonsoris, a. 1365 Dec. Fac. Decr. Vid. ZARNCKE, *zur Geschichte der Universität Leipzig*, (in *Abhandl. der Königl. Sächs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, t. III. Lips. 1857) p. 514.

Nisi magister esset regens. Cf. THUROT, l. l. p. 90-92.

Universitas magistrorum et scholarium. Et magistri et scholares vocabantur studentes: hinc REBUFFUS, „verbum," inquit, „*studens* est indifferens ad docendum et audiendum et discendum."

Rector initio creabatur a Procuratoribus quatuor nationum. Sunt qui putent de Rectoris officio sermonem esse in Philippi Augusti privilegio, in verbis: *Capitale Parisiensis studii scholarium.* Sed horum errorem recte refutavit THUROT, l. l. p. 16, ubi haec addit: „Le mot *rector,* sans doute par dérivation de *regere* „*scholas*, est employé pour *régent* dans les actes suivants: „Décret d'Innocent III. 1210 (BUL. III. 60) *rectoribus* „*universis sacrae paginae;* bulle d'Innocent IV. 1244 „(BUL. III. 192). L'anonyme (*Origo vera*, p. 562) cite „ce passage d'une bulle d'Innocent IV. 1246: Nullus „in universitatem vestram magistrorum aut scholarium „aut procuratorem eorum vel *rectorem cuiuscumque facul*„*tatis* aut quemcunque alium — excommunicationis — „sententias audeat promulgare, — *procurator* semble „désigner ici le chef de la corporation et *rector* un pro„fesseur." Similiter in Philippi Bergomatis Chronico Stephanus Langton *Gymnasii Parisiensis* vocatur *decus et rector,* quae verba recte explicat VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, l. l. p. 383. Cf. BULAEI *Histor. Universitat. Parisiensis*, I. p. 257-265.

A Procuratoribus quatuor nationum. Nostratium inter

Rectores ac Procuratores Nationis Anglo-Germanicae (et Picardicae, scil. ex Brabantia oriundorum) haec nomina memorantur, saeculo XV°:

a. 1411. Iacobus de *Haerlem*, Anglicanae Nationis saepius Procurator, d. 23 m. Martii a. 1411 electus Rector Universitatis, successor Guilielmi Rousselii. Plures eius exstant Epistolae Scholasticae, insertae BULAEI *Hist. Univ. Paris.* V. 223 et 883 sqq.

a. 1415. Iacobus de *Gouda*, Rector, omnino distinguendus ab altero eiusdem nominis, qui et Magdalenus Iacobus vocatur.

a. 1418. Iohannes Iohannis sive Zeymeus de *Leydis*. De illo VALLETUS, l. l. p. 362 sequentia refert, notatu digna. „Maître Jean Jean paraît avoir été „de son temps un des suppôts les plus consid鄭„rables de l'Université de Paris. Fréquemment „élu procureur de sa nation, de 1418 à 1427, „il joua au milieu des graves évènements de „cette époque un rôle assez important dans sa „compagnie. En décembre 1427 il fût élu recteur „de l'Université. L'année suivante il commençait „à régenter en médecine (*Comment. reg.* I. f. 294). „Nous le retrouvons encore en 1439, signant „un état des livres de sa Nation (*German.* „VIII. f. 2). Il y eut après lui un autre maître „Jean Jean, dit de Paris, probablement de sa „famille, qui suivit également la carrière médi„cale." Ibidem legimus relationem ex actis hodie servatis petitam „de commotionibus popula„rium villae Parisiensium, in ista procuratoria „factis."

a. 1427. *Ioannes Ioannis* Universitatis Rector creatus.

a. 1431. Guilielmus de *Govea* Batavus, Rector creatus, d. 21 m. Mart.

a. 1449. Tilmannus de *Gouda*, Rector creatus, Baccalaureus in medicina.

a. 1450. Petrus de *Gouda*, Rector electus, d. 23 m. Martii. Perperam BULAEUS: *de Gonda.*

a. 1452. Iacobus de *Bosco*, Picard. Nat. Rector creatus, d. 10 m. Oct. 1452.

a. 1461. Ioannes de *Bosco*, Rector, electus d. 16 m. Dec.

a. 1464. Antonius de *Bosco*, Picard. Nat. Rector d. 23 m. Iun. Cf. Bul. V. 868. In Catalogo VALLETI DE VIRIVILLE perperam vocatur *de Busto.*

a. 1469. Ioannes de *Hollandia*, Nationis Germanicae, Baccal. Theol., Rector electus d. 10 Oct.

a. 1474. Cornelius *Oudendijk* Batavus, Nationis Germanicae pluries Procurator, electus Universitatis Rector d. 16 m. Dec., iterum d. 24 m. Martii 1478. Multas legationes tam suae Nationis, quam Facultatis Artium et Universitatis nomine obiit. Demum regnante Carolo VIII obiit d. 21 m. Iunii 1492, eique à Natione sua honorifice parentatum est tamquam viro de tota Academia meritissimo. BUL. V. 870, qui eum h. l. vocat *Hoddendich*, alibi *Oudendic*, Batavum. VALLETIO dicitur *Houdendich*, alio loco *Oudendick.*

a. 1477. Ioannes de *Leydis*, Dioecesis Traiectensis, Procurator Nationis Germanicae.

a. 1477. Ludolphus Petrus de *Campis*, Dioecesis Traiectensis, Procurator Nationis Germanicae electus, mense Aug. a. 1477.

a. 1478. Henricus de *Groninghen*, Dioecesis Traiectensis, Nationis Germanicae Procurator.

a. 1479. Martinus *Delf*, Natione Teutonicus, Rector Universitatis creatus d. 23 Iunii a. 1479. Deinde Doctor Theologus. Scripsit de Arte Oratoria libellum commodissimum et elegantissimum (Bulaei verba refero), quem maxime probat Gaguinus Epistola, quae exstat Op. l. V. 906.

a. 1480. Ioannes *Morinck* de Boemel ex Ducati Gueldriae, Dioecesis Traiectensis, Procurator Nationis Germanicae.

a. 1480. Simon *Doelman* de Delf, Procurator Nationis Germanicae.

a. 1486. Aegidius *Delf*, Universitatis Rector, electus d. 16 m. Dec. Idem a. 1479 d. 2 Iunii Procurator Nationis Germanicae fuerat creatus. Eius tetrastichon exstat apud BUL. t. V. in Ind.

a. 1488. Cornelius de *Delf*, Dioecesis Traiectensis, Procurator Nationis Germanicae electus d. 16 m. Aug.

a. 1489. Ioannes de *Campis*, Rector Universitatis electus d. 16 m. Dec.

a. 1490. Cornelius de *Haga* Batavus, Procurator Nationis Germanicae, d. 3 m. Iunii.

a. 1491. Carolus de *Gouda*, Universitatis Rector creatus, d. 23 m. Mart. Hunc BULAEUS V. 923 perperam adscribit Nationi Gallicae.

a. 1492. Herbertus de *Weda*, alias de Wilsum, Traiectensis, Procurator Nationis Germanicae d. 22 m. Oct. Quo Procuratore lis exorta est inter Nationes de vice nominationis ad Curiam S. Cosmae.

Postea electores nominari coepti sunt. A. 1280. BULAEUS III. 572 sq., 593 sq., laud. a SAVINIO l. l. p. 352. Causam adfert VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, l. l. p. 124. Modus eligendi in diversis nationibus diversus. „Le recteur „élu par quatre *intrants* que choisissaient les quatre na„tions. Les électeurs du recteur étaient eux-mêmes „nommés par le suffrage à deux degrés dans les nations „de France et de Picardie. THUROT, l. l. 21. In natione Francica una ex quinque provinciis sua vice electores nominabat: in Picardica quaeque dioecesis alterius utrius partis intrantem eligebat, electionisque iure bis gaudebat, qua ratione similiter quinque electores creabantur. In Normannica semper, uti et postea in Anglica natione directis intrantes nominabantur suffragiis. THUROT, l. l. p. 22.

Iurisdictio civilis — Rectori mandata: criminalis olim Episcopali iudicio. Quatenus scilicet non Praeposito aut Episcopali iudicio competebat, ut supra monui. Rector in causis dirimendis Universitatis consilium adhibebat. Exceptiones, quas dictae regulae haud paucas patiebantur, ex actis statutisque non sine magna difficultate eruuntur. Domestica Rectoris disciplina adeo magna, ut eo praesente et adstantibus Procuratoribus interdum flagellati sint studiosi. SAVIGNY, l. l. p. 358.

Mox Parliamento commissa. A Carolo VII a. 1446. BULAEUS, V. 539. Caeterum initio Rector creabatur in unum mensem vel sex hebdomades. In tres menses Recturae spatium a. 1276 auctum fuit, monente Cardinali a Sancta Caecilia. In Universitate Bituricensi diu certatum fuit de systemate Italico prudenter temperando. A. 1542 Parliamentum Parisiense decrevit, quatuor Nationum procuratores cum quinque facultatum mandatariis Rectorem esse creaturos, ita ut mixtum

systema praevaluisse dicendum sit. Effectu vero caruit eiusmodi transactio et a. 1552 Henrici II edicto omnis scholarium auctoritas in eligendo Rectore sublata est. Vid. RAYNAL, *de l'enseignement du droit dans l'ancienne Université de Bourges.* Bit. 1839. p. 28 sq. SAVIGNY, Z. f. gesch. Rw. XI. 217. G. o. R. R. VII. 80 sq. De Universitate *Aurelianensi* cautum fuit Bulla Clementis V, d. 27 m. Ian. a. 1305: — „ut Doctores et Scholares in dicto „Aurelianensi studio nunc et in posterum immorantes, „habeant Universitatem et collegium regendum et guber- „nandum ad modum Universitatis et collegii generalis „studii *Tolosani*, dicti quoque Doctores ius condendi seu „faciendi Constitutiones, Ordinationes et Statuta provida „et rationi consona *super modo eligendi* Rectorem", caet. BUL. IV. 102. — Quod ad Universitatem *Andegavensem* cautum fuit Priv. Caroli Regis, m. Iul. a. 1364, ut ipsa haberet — „quascumque libertates, pri- „vilegia et franchisias concessas ac donatas studio *Aure-* „*lianensi* praedicto ac studentibus in eodem retroactis „temporibus" caet. BUL. IV. 381.

P. 12. *Ab eo appellabatur Universitas.* BULAEUS, III. 595. VI. 526. CREVIER, II. 240—242. VON SAVIGNY, III. 359.

Ab Universitate licet reluctante. Unum afferre liceat exemplum, quo luce clarius appareat, quanto animi ardore Universitatis Parisiensis Rectores muneris dignitatem tuiti sint. Magister Petrus *Bourayne*, a. 1548 summo magistratu functus quid sibi contigerit in solemni Sacro apud Sanctum Dionysium narrat. „Mandaverat „(ita BULAEUS) Rex Universitati ut interesset. Univer- „sitas die 4 m. Ian. (a. 1549) congregata decrevit pa-

„rendum esse literis Regiis; ne vero de dignitate Rec„toria et honore totius Universitatis detraheretur, neve „de ordine in processu certaretur, ut ante factum fue„rat, adeundum Senatum Parisiensem prius rescien„dumque quo ordine procederetur, ne tumultus fieret „in reportatione S. S. Corporum. Die 8 Rector, Deca„nis, Procuratoribus et aliis selectis comitatus, Sanctum „Dionysium adiit, quo cum paulo tardius advenisset, „occupatas sedes a Curiae Senatoribus invenit, suam „tamen, iubente Protopraeside Lizeto, recepit. Indi„gnatus Dignitatem Rectoriam sic deprimi, per quatuor „nationum procuratores significavit primo Praesidi se „discessurum et Regi iniuriam denunciaturum, nisi „(quod iustum erat) curaret sedem debitam Dignitati „Rectoriae alioquin ab aliis occupatam reddi. Quod „negotium sollicite elaboravit dictus Praeses, aliis per „suos apparitores significans descendendum esse et D. „Rectori loco cedendum; quod cum renuissent bis et „ter, minatus est se eodem temporis puncto Maiestatem „Regiam aditurum et inobedientiam delaturum; qui „reformidantes alia verba genua flexerunt, et sic dictus „Rector debitam cathedram ascendit." BULAEUS, VI. 429.

P. 13. *Nova disciplinarum seminaria.* Cf. ZARNCKE, *Die deutsche Universitäten im Mittelalter.* Lpz. 1857. 8. Praecipuorum Catalogum exhibere iuvat, additis, quoad eius fieri potuit, natalibus singularum Academiarum annis, adiectisque, primorum Rectorum nominibus, cum indice scriptorum ad historiam Recturae illustrandam pertinentium.

a. 1210. *Oxoniae.* Singulis Collegiis suus Rector, Principalis, Praeses. Universitati praefecti Cancellarius, Vicecancellarius, Procuratores. Cf. Ant.

WOOD, *Athenae Oxonienses*. Lond. 1691. f. eiusdemque *Historia et Antiquitates* huius celeberrimae scholae. (AKERMAN), *History of the University of Oxford*. Lond. 1815. 4.

a. 1233. *Tolosae*, auctore Gregorio IX Pont. Max. Cf. BUL. III. 149.

a. 1257. *Cantabrigiae*. Catalogum Rectorum ac Cancellarium ab a. 1289 usque ad a. 1603 exhibet liber: *The History and Antiquities of the University of Cambridge*. Lond. 1721. 8.

a. 1289. *Montispessulani*. Hoc anno Nicolai IV Bulla confirmatum fuit studium generale in hac urbe. Cf. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 375-380. De Rectore idem, l. l. p. 387.

a. 1305. *Aureliae*. Doctoribus et scholaribus concessum, ut habeant universitatem et collegium regendum et gubernandum ad modum Universitatis et collegii generalis studii Tolosani. Cf. Franc. LE MAIRE, *Histoire de la ville et duché d'Orleans*. Orl. 1648. fol. I. 332 sq. Post eum Symphorianus GUYON huius Universitatis fata descripsit in Commentatione adiecta operi: *Histoire de l'Église et de la ville d'Orleans*. Aurel. 1650. f. Vid. BULAEUS, VI. 58. Ioh. Eug. BIMBINET, *Histoire de l'Université des Lois d'Orleans*. Par. 1853, p. 214. Prima constitutio a. 1307: „Statutum *de rectore eligendo*, et procuratoribus nationis et librariis, bedellis et de briga inter scolares." Vid. BIMBINET, l. l. p. 195 sqq. Numerus nationum, initio decem, post a. 1538, ad quatuor reductus. Edicto a. 1512 multa in re scholastica immutata. „A partir de ce

„moment (ita BIMBINETUS, l. l. p. 286) l'Uni-
„versité fut reduite au corps des docteurs, les „écoliers furent depouillés du titre de membre „du corps universitaire et les docteurs seuls „prirent part à l'élection du recteur; et encore „cette élection ne fut-elle valable qu'avec le „concours des officiers du pouvoir royal, *conser-*
„*vateurs* des privilèges de l'institution, du maire, „des échevins de la ville. Il est vrai qu'aux termes „de l'arrêt du parlement de 1538, les écoliers „furent réintégrés dans ses droits, mais par déléga-
„tion et par leurs mandataires, les procurateurs."

a. 1332. *Divonae* sive *Cadurci.*

a. 1339. *Gratianopoli.* Hoc anno d. 25 Iul. privilegiis munita fuit schola, quae iam diu in hac urbe efflorescere coeperat, auctore Humberto II. Cf. BERRIAT-SAINT-PRIX, *Notice historique sur l'ancienne Université de Grenoble*, in *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires de France.* III. 391 sqq. D. 13 m. Maii a. 1340 cautum, ut inspectio penes Rectorem dicti studii remaneat. A. 1452 a Ludovico XI Academia Valentiam fuit translata. Italicam Rectoris creandi rationem hic olim obtinuisse, satis apparet ex CUIACII Orationibus, quae exstant in *Operib.* t. IV. p. II. ed. Par. t. VIII. ed. Neap. Binas hasce orationes summi ICti, in ipsa lectione ordinaria die electionem proxime insequenti habitas, quibus saeculi ingenium mirifice declaratur, ad harum adnotationum calcem typis repetendas esse duxi.

a. 1348. *Pragae.* Eam a. 1360 a Carolo IV Imperatore Germaniae et Rege Bohemiae esse conditam,

minus accurate scripsit SAXIUS in *Onomast. Lit.* II. 378. Primus de quo constat Vicerector, a. 1367: M. *Henricus de Nanexen*. Cf. M. M., über die ältesten Rectoren der Prager Universität, in *Boehm. Mus. Iahrb.* II. 60 sqq. W. W. TOMEK, Reihe der Rectoren an der Prager Universität (1362—1848), in eius *Geschichte der Prager Universität*. Prag 1849. p. 354—367.

a. 1364. *Andegavi*. Ab aliis a. 1348 adsignatur. Clara ICtis magni nominis.

a. 1365. *Arausiae*. Saeculo decimo septimo ineunte studiosi ibi nulli: unde iocus ibi, Rectorem cum scriba et pedello academicum corpus repraesentare iuxta illud: *Tres faciunt collegium*. GOLNITZII *Itinerarium Belgico-Gallicum*, p. 468.

a. 1365. *Vindobonae*. Primus huic Universitati praefuisse dicitur M. *Albertus de Saxonia*. In serie tamen, quam dedit Georg. EDER, legimus, a. 1377 eligi et scribi coepisse Rectores, primumque fuisse *Ioannem de Randegg* Constantiensem et Augustensis Eccles. Canonicum. Vid. *Catalogus Rectorum et illustrium virorum Archigymnasii Viennensis* (1237—1559). Vienn. 1559. 4. Ed. 2. cum auctario Rectorum ab a. 1559 usque ad a. 1644 (auctore Iona LITTERS pedello). Viennae 1645. 4. Ed. 3. cum Historia Rectorum ad a. 1670, stud. P. DE SORBAITH. Vienn. 1670. 4. *Calendarium Academicum seu Continuatio Historiae Rectorum*. Vienn. 1693. 4. Praeterea Rectorum seriem continet J. J. LOCHERI *Speculum Academicum Viennense*. Vienn. 1773. Tandem exstat Catalogus Rectorum ab a. 1365 —

a. 1500 in Ant. STEYRERI, *Comment. pro Hist. Alberti II.* Lips. 1725. p. 453—487, qui liber accuratae doctrinae fructus laudatur a KINKIO in opere: *Geschichte der Kaiserlichen Universität zu Wien.* Vienn. 1854. I. XVIII. Primo Academiae saeculo floruit in hac Universitate Lambertus de *Gelria*, Theologiae Professor, qui quater ipsi praefuit, et a. 1419 Rector obiit.

a. 1384. Controversiis in Francia inter Universitatum et Summi Imperantis ministros ortis, cogitatum esse videtur de transferendo studio generali *Francofurtum ad Moenum.* Cf. KRIEGK, in *Mittheilungen des Vereins für Geschichte und Alterthumskunde in Frankfurt am Main* (Francof. 1860) I. 322. Res vero effectu caruit.

a. 1386. *Heidelbergae.* Primus Rector *Marsilius ab Inghen.* Successores usque ad a. 1624 enumerantur in TOLLNERI *Historia Palatina.* Frf. a. M. 1700 f., in Cod. Diplom. p. 123—132. Multis vero vitiis scatet iste Catalogus, quem innumeris in locis emendavit Carolus BUTTINGHAUSEN, in variis libris ad historiam Palatinam et Academiae Heidelbergensis editis: separatum vero opusculum de Rectoribus huius scholae, quod publici iuris facere in votis habuit, lucem non adspexit. Vid. F. P. WUND, *Beiträge zu der Geschichte der Heidelberger Universität.* Mannh. 1786. p. 69 sqq. Syllabum Rectorum Heidelbergensium a. 1786 edidit SCHWAB, laudatum ab ULLMANNO in *Memoria Ioannis Dalburgii Camerarii Wormatiensis* (Heidelb. 1840): ipsum tamen inspicere mihi non contigit.

a. 1387. *Culmae*, quae brevi interiit. Cf. Raym. DUELLII, *Hist. Ord. Eq. Teuton.* I. 35.

a. 1388. *Coloniae*. Primus Rector *Hertlinus de Marca*. De huius Universitatis regimine multa contulit VON BIANCO in opere: *Die alte Universität Köln* (Colon. 1855. 8), inchoato necdum absoluto. Haec vero Universitas numquam per nationes fuit descripta neque Artistarum Facultati praerogativae fuerunt concessae, licet caeteroquin ad Parisiensis scholae normam fere constituta fuerit. Discriminis causa haec fuisse videtur quod Heidelbergensis Academiae conditae exemplum difficultates ostenderat, quibus utrumque institutum obnoxium esset. Cf. ZARNCKE, l. l. p. 887.

a. 1392. *Erfordiae*. Eorum qui magistratum gesserunt nomina chronologico ordine recensuit Barth. LOENEYSEN, in *Serie Magnificorum Academiae Erfurti Rectorum*, continua successione ab a. 1392 ad a. 1614 fasces Academicas gerentium. Erf. 1614. 4. Item G. C. PETRUS AB HARTENFELS, in *Progr. quo Iubilaeum Academiae tertium indicit*. Erf. 1692 f. Aegre carui MOTSCHMANNI *Erfordia literata*, opere a. 1729—1748 tribus voluminibus edito. Prima Academiae statuta typis repetivit cl. VISCHER, in libro mox laudando, p. 311 sqq. Descriptio civium per nationes prorsus incógnita. Vid. ZARNCKE, l.l. p. 517.

a. 1400. *Cracoviae*, cuius antiquissimum privilegium iam concessum fuit a. 1364, „cum iuribus, quae „in studiis generalibus, videlicet *Bononiensi* et „*Paduano* tenentur et observantur." ARNOLDT, in libro mox laudando, I. B. 77—96.

a. 1408. *Lipsiae.* Primus Rector (a. 1409) *Ioannes de Mönsterberg*, e natione Polonorum. Cf. WIMPINA, l. l. nº. 1. Successores per tria saecula enumeravit A. Q. RIVINUS, *Rectores Academiae Lipsiensis* ab a. 1409-1709. Lips. 1709. f. Idem Syllabus invenitur in Disputatione Chr. HUEBNERI, *Fridericus bellicosus Acad. Lips. fundator*, Hal. 1709, p. 50 sqq. Accuratissimum vero eorundem indicem usque ad a. 1559, addita unicuique nomini nationis mentione, exhibuit ZARNCKE, l. l. 583-600. Splendidum nuperrime idem edidit volumen, quo continentur *Acta Rectorum Universitatis studii Lipsiensis inde ab a.* 1524 *usque ad a.* 1559. Lips. 1860. 4.

a. 1409. *Aquis* in Provincia.

a. 1418. *Rostochii.* SAXIUS (l. l. II. 406) anno natali eam adsignat 1419, auctoribus Iohanne et Alberto, ducibus Megalopolitanis. D. 12 m. Novembris inauguratio secuta est. Primus Academiae Rector M. *Petrus Stembeke.* Vid. O. KRABBE, *Die Universität Rostock im funfzehnten und sechszehnten Jahrhundert.* Rost. 1854. t. I. p. 471, ubi plura de Rectoris officio p. 79 sq. De varia eius fortuna, collegiis, *rectoribus* et professoribus scripsit Petrus LINDENBERGIUS, in *Chronico Rostochiensi*, Rost. 1596. 4. V. 7-11. Cf. et Ioh. Bernh. LINDENBERGII *Fasti Rectorales Laciburgici.* Rost. 1668. f. et Sebast. BACMEISTERI *Megapoleos litteratae prodromus*, in quo agitur de *Rectoribus* Academiae Rostochiensis, editus in WESTPHALENI *Monument. Germ.* III. 1005 sqq. Add. I. Chr. WOLF, *Sched.*

hist. lit. de Rectoribus Academiae Rostochiensis magnificentissimis atque illustribus. Rost. 1724. 4.

a. 1423. *Dolae*, a. 1691 cum Academia Vesontina coniuncta.

a. 1426. *Lovanii.* Condita auctore Iohanne IV Brabantiae duce. Primus Rector *Guilielmus Nepotis*, Ecclesiae D. Petri Scholasticus, in quinquennium electus. Cf. Andr. VALERII *Fasti Academici studii generalis Lovaniensis, in quibus — — series Rectorum*, etc. Lov. 1635. 4, p. 28. Nic. VERNULAEI *Academia Lovaniensis.* Lov. 1627. 4. cap. VI: Rector Academiae, p. 24-35. DE RAM, *Analectes pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Université de Louvain.* Louv. 1858. 21 pt. 8.

a. 1431. *Pictavii.* Academia auctore Carolo VII condita. Cf. FILLEAU, *Traité de l'Université de Poitiers.* Pict. 1644. f. DREUX DE RADIER, *Bibliothèque du Poitou*, I. 387 sqq.

a. 1437. *Cadomi.* Bulla Eugenii IV et Privilegium Caroli VII a. 1450 exstant apud BULAEUM, V. 846. Cf. VI. 912 sq.

a. 1456. *Gryphiswaldae.* Primus Rector *Henningius Rubenow.* Cf. Henr. WENDLANDI *Catal. Procancellariorum, Rectorum* etc. Acad. Gryphiswaldensis. Gryph. 1655. 4. I. G. L. KOSEGARTEN, *Geschichte der Universität Greifswald.* Mit Urkundl. Beilagen. Gryph. 1856-1857. 2 vol. 4.

a. 1457. *Friburgi.* Primus Rector *Matthaeus Hummel Im Bach.* Cf. Henr. SCHREIBERI liber utilissimus: *Geschichte der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität zu Freiburg im Breisgau.* Freib. 1857, I. 15-29, eiusdemque Programma: *Matthaeus Hummel*

Im Bach, Bevollmächtigter zur Stiftung der Universität und erster Rector derselben. Freib. 1833. 4. Recensio Rectorum Acad. Albertinae in *Amoenit. Literar. Friburgensibus*. Frib. 1779. 8.

a. 1460. *Basileae*. Primus Rector *Georgius de Andlo*, ecclesiae Basiliensis praepositus. Vid. Catalogus Rectorum Academiae Basiliensis (1460-1778) in (Io. HERZOGII) *Athen. Rauric*. Basil. 1778. p. 459 sq.

a. 1463. *Nannetibus*. Cf. BUL. V. 661.

a. 1465. *Biturici*. Anno 1469 ipsam adscribit VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, l. l. Vid. BUL. V. 674. Rectorum rarissimus exstat Catalogus, de quo vid. VON SAVIGNY, l. l. III. 408.

a. 1470. *Burdigalae*. Nonnulli hanc Academiam anno 1441 adsignant.

a. 1472. *Ingolstadii*. Cf. Valent. ROTMARI *Annales Ingolstadiensis Academiae*, — — — in duas divisi partes, quarum II[a] *Rectorum seriem* etc. complectitur. Ingolst. 1580. 4. Hoc opus continuaverunt Ioh. ENGERDUS et I. N. MEDERER, in edit. Ingolst. 1782. 4 vol. 4. De Rectoris creandi ratione haec scribit MIDDENDORPIUS: „Secundum primam institutionem tota schola „in quatuor nationes divisa fuit. Prima fuit „Bavarica, secunda Rhenensis, tertia Franco-„nica, quarta Saxonica. Quaelibet harum natio-„num suum proprium habebat Procuratorem cum „potestate singulis semestribus Rectorem eligendi. „Haec ex scholis Italiae ac Galliae profecta na-„tionum ac procuratorum distinctio, nobis in „Germania minus apta, statim abolita, ac in

„Senatum Academicum tam Rectoris eligendi, „quam omnis reliqua potestas reiecta est."

a. 1472. *Treveris*. Cf. Iac. MEELBAUM, *Sylva Academica*. Trev. 1657. 8. Restaurata fuit a. 1535 et 1722.

a. 1477. *Moguntiae*. Ita SERARIUS in *Moguntiac. Rer.* l. I. c. 34; alii ipsam anno 1441 adsignant, SAXIUS anno 1482. *Onomast. Lit.* II. 488. Reformata fuit a. 1746. Cf. F. A. DÜRRII *Historia Universitatis Moguntinae*. Mog. 1784. 4.

a. 1477. *Tubingae*. Primus Rector Iohannes *Nauclerus* (Vergenhans). „Wir finden hier in manchen Be„ziehungen eine *Nachbildung der Pariser Uni„versität*, welche für die meisten deutschen „Universitäten als Muster galt [1]). Gleich dieser „war auch die Tübinger Universität eine uni„versitas nicht sowohl litterarum, als eine Ge„nossenschaft zum Behuf des gemeinsamen Stu„diums, eine universitas studii generalis. Sie „sollte unum corpus bilden, dessen Glieder die „einzelnen Fakultäten sind, welche wieder in „sich geschlossene Corporationen ausmachen. „Von einer Eintheilung in Nationen neben der „Fakultäten, wie wir sie bei der Pariser Uni„versität finden, konnte hier, wo die meisten „Studierenden Leute aus nächster Nähe waren, „nicht die Rede sein. Das Regiment war wie „in Paris ausschliesslich in Händen der Lehrer. „Den Scholaren, die auf den italienischen Uni-

[1]) Secus GROHMANNUS: „Pollich bildete die Wittenbergische Akademie „nach der Tübinger, und diese war *nach der Bononischen* eingerichtet „worden." *Annalen der Universität zu Wittenberg* (Meiss. 1801) 1. 8.

„versitäten in Besitz der Gewalt waren, kam „hier wie auf den übrigen deutschen Universi„täten gar kein Antheil an der Vertretung der „Universität zu. Die Professoren, oder die „Magistri und Doctores, welche zum Lesen „berechtet und verpflichtet waren, hiessen docto„res regentes. Aus ihrer Mitte wird als Haupt „der gesammten Corporation alljährlich an Phi„lippi und Jakobi der Rector gewählt." K. KLÜPFEL, *Geschichte und Beschreibung der Universität Tübingen.* Tüb. 1849, p. 5 sq. Rectorum seriem per duo priora Academiae saecula digestam sistit liber: *Eberhardinum altero Iubilaeo felix.* Tub. 1682. f. p. 221 sqq.

a. 1479. *Hafniae* a. 1539 renovata. Seriem Rectorum curavit Erasmus VINDINGIUS, in eximio opere: *Academia Hafniensis*, in Regibus, Conservatoribus, *Rectoribus* et Professoribus suis repraesentata. Hafn. 1665. 4. Adde indicem Cancellariorum, *Rectorum* et Professorum (1479—1619) quam legimus in Ioh. Is. PONTANI Chorographica Daniae descriptione, *Histor. Rer. Danic.* p. IV. p. 768—792. Amplificavit illam usque ad a. 1650 Io. SVANINGIUS in *Chronol. Danic.* Hafn. 1650. f.

a. 1502. *Wittebergae.* Primus Rector ac Vicecancellarius *Martinus Pollichius* Mellerstadius. Vid. F. BOERNERI Comment. *de vita et meritis Martini Pollichii Mellerstadii*, primi in Acad. Witteb. Rectoris Magnifici. Guelf. 1751. 4. Primam Rectorum seriem inveni in Andreae SENNERTI opusculo: *Athenae itemque Inscriptiones Wittebergenses.* Witteb. 1655. 4, p. 56—80.

Eodem anno plenior prodiit Universitatis Historia in opere Godofr. SUEVI: *Academia Wittebergensis*, continens privilegium Imperatoris, bullam Papalem, *nomina Rectorum* et Professorum, caet. Witteb. 1655. 4. In Maximiliani privilegio data et concessa „Doctoribus „et Scholaribus in dicta Universitate exi„stentibus aut futuris cum consensu Ducis aut „successorum suorum, auctoritas et potestas „condendi et faciendi Statuta et Ordinationes, „iuxta consuetudinem ceterarum Universitatum, „nec non creandi et *eligendi Rectorem scolarium*, „prout ipsis visum fuerit expedire et esse „opportunum." Praeterea ornatur Universitas iisdem privilegiis, „quibus Universitas Bono„niensis, Senensis, Patavina, Papiensis, Peru„sina, Parisiensis et Lipsiensis, et alia studia „privilegiata gaudent."

a. 1506. *Francofurti ad Viadrum.* Primus Rector *Conradus Wimpina*. Cf. BECMANNI *Notitia Universitatis Francofurtanae*. Frf. 1706. f., ubi et Conr. WIMPINAE legitur *Universitatis studii Francofurtani ad Oderam Invulgatio*. Vid. eiusdem *Scriptorum insignium Centuria*, quondam ab I. I. Madero edita, ex Mspto autographo emendata a I. F. L. Th. Merzdorf. Lips. 1839, p. 72 n⁰. 75.

a. 1527. *Marpurgi.* Primus Rector *Ioannes Ferrarius Montanus* (Eisermann). Vid. infra.

a. 1530. *Lausanae.*

a. 1540. *Upsaliae.* Vid. *Fasti Rectorum Regiae Academiae Upsaliensis a.* 1572—1838. Quibus rect. acad. mutat. indicit I. H. SCHRÖDER. Ups. 1838. f.

a. 1544. *Regiomonti.* Primus Rector *Georgius Sabinus.* Vid. infra.

a. 1548. *Remis.* Die demum 6 m. Sept. a. 1553 literae patentes, quibus Rex hanc Universitatem iisdem Privilegiis gaudere voluit, quae Parisiensi fuerant concessa, actis curiae insertae sunt. BUL. VI. 461.

a. 1554. *Dillingae*, ab Othone Truchsessio, Episcopo Augustano condita.

a. 1558. *Ienae.* Primus Rector *Iohannes Schroeterus.* Inter eius successores in munere multi numerantur Principes Illustrissimi. Vid. A. BEIERI *Ienensis Academiae Rectores*, anno, ordine, nomine, depicti et descripti (1558—1630). Ien. 1631. 12. Eiusd. *Syllabus Rect rum* etc. Ienae in studio generali. Ed. 2. Ien. 1659. 12. Add. I. GÜNTHER, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Iena.* 1558—1558. Ien. 1858. 8.

a. 1559. *Genevae.* Primus Rector *Theodorus Beza.* Antiquior schola, a. 1368 a Carolo IV condita, hoc anno in novam Academiam reformata. Cf. Leges Academiae Genevensis. Genev. 1559, in Prologo. Add. CELLERIER, *l'Académie de Genève.* Par. 1856. 8.

a. 1567. *Argentorati.* Primus Rector Iohannes *Sturmius.* Academia a. 1621 in Universitatem studiorum a Frederico (Ferdinando?) II conversa, quae plenis iuribus, quibus ulla umquam Germaniae Universitas gavisa est, frueretur, teste SCHOEPFLINO, in *Alsatia Illustrata*, II. 344.

a. 1572. *Duaci*, auctore Viglio condita. Cf. MIRAEI *Diplom. Belg.* I. 238.

a. 1572. *Mussiponti.*

a. 1575. *Lugduni-Batavorum.* Primus Rector *Petreius Tiara.* Vid. infra.

a. 1576. *Helmstadii.* Conditae Academiae Procancellarius (Rectore ipso Ducis filio Henrico Iulio) clarissimus Ictus *Ioachimus Mynsinger a Fründeck*, de cuius meritis nuper eleganti sermone dixit SCHREIBERUS Friburgensis in libro singulari. Add. Fr. Car. VON STROMBECK, *Feier des Gedächtnisses der vormaligen Hochschule Iulia Carolina zu Helmstedt.* Helmst. 1822. 4. Hoc tamen in libro Prorectorum seriem frustra quaesivi. Primus Prorector *Timotheus Kirchnerus*, Theol. Doct. et Prof. Vid. Ioach. HILDEBRANDI Orat. de fundatione Academiae Iuliae, addita Georgii Goth. KEUFFELII *Historiae originis ac progressus Scholarum inter Christianos.* Helmst. 1743. 8.

a. 1576. *Altorfii.* Primus Rector *Ioh. Th. Freigius.* Cf. *Ioh. Thom. Freigii Rectoratus.* Norib. 1577. 4, quo opusculo Phil. Camerarii et ipsius Freigii continentur Orationes. Successorum syllabum exhibent Chr. Theoph. SCHWARZII *Act. Sacr. Saecul. Acad. Altorfinae.* Alt. 1723. f.

a. 1582. *Herbipoli.* Primus Rector *Iulius* Academiae conditor; Vicerectoris munere fungebatur *Michael Suppanus*, Philosophiae Doctor, Vicarius Generalis. Elencho Rectorum caret Christiani BÖNICKE liber: *Grundriss einer Geschichte von der Universität zu Wirzburg.* Wirzb. 1782—1788. 2 vol. 4, qui de ratione creandi Rectoris dixit, t. I. p. 50 sq.

a. 1585. *Herbornae*, a. 1654 renovata et amplificata.

a. 1586. *Graeciae.* Vid. A. VON MUCHAR, die Gründung der Universität zu Grätz, in *Steiermärkische Zeitschrift*, Neue Folge, I. 2. 27 sq. I. G. SEIDL, *Feierlichkeiten, welche bei der Eröffnung der Gräzer Hochschule stadt fanden.* Ibid. V. 2. 168 sqq. Errant plurimi, eam anno 1576 adscribentes.

a. 1586. *Franequerae.* Primus Rector *Martinus Lydius.* Cf. Fasti Rectorales, cum variis Orationibus Inauguralibus et Valedictoriis, (1586—1745), in (E. L. VRIEMOETII) *Serie Professorum et Lectorum Academiae Frisiacae.* Franeq. 1745. p. 100—109. Repetiti et continuati sunt usque ad a. 1757 in eiusdem auctoris *Athenis Frisiacis*, p. 903—917.

a. 1592. *Paderbornae.* „Ipsam Universitatem ac stu„dium generale curae, regimini et administra„tioni Societatis Iesu et illius Praepositi Ge„neralis seu ab eo deputandi, qui totius Uni„versitatis *Rector* existat, perpetuo supponimus „et submittimus." Bull. Pontif. Max. ap. Chr. Theod. a Plettenberg, Panegyric. Acad. Theodorianae Paderbornensis, adiect. FUERSTENBERGII *Monument. Paderbornens.* Amst. 1672. 4.

a. 1607. *Gissae*, a. 1650 restaurata. Primus Prorector *Gothofredus Antonius.* Cf. C. DENSTADII *Mnemosynum Academicum*, sive nomina *Rectorum* etc. Giss. 1694. 4.

a. 1614. *Groningae.* Primus Rector *Ubbo Emmius.* Catalogum Rectorum (1614—1653) exhibet liber (DEUSINGII, HENNINII an SCHOOCKII?): *Effigies et Vitae Professorum Academiae Groningae et Omlandiae.* Gron. 1654. f. in fine.

a. 1619. *Stadthagae.* Transiit elapso biennio Academia in urbem Rintelium. Historiam Scholae Stadthagensis descripsit Eberh. Dav. HAUBER, in *Primitiis Schauenburgensibus.* Guelf. 1728. 8. p. 233—296.

a. 1621. *Rintelii.* Primus Rector *Ioannes Eichrodius.* Rarissimum exstat opusculum clari olim in Nostra Academia Antecessoris Friderici Guilielmi PESTELII, sistens *Comment. ad Tabulas immunitatum Academicarum, quas a Friderico V comite Palatino Rheni Ernestus Princeps et Comes Schaumburgicus* a. 1619 *obtinuit.* Rint. 1752. 8.

a. 1622. *Salisburgi.* Huius Universitatis fata exposuit Romanus SEDELMEYR in libro sine auctoris nomine edito: *Historia almae et archiepiscopalis Universitatis Salisburgensis sub cura PP. Benedictinorum.* Bonndorffi 1728. 4.

a. 1623. *Sorae*, cui primum praefectus *Iustinus Hoëgh.* Cf. THURA, l. l. p. 110 sqq.

a. 1630. *Osnabrugae.* Ioh. Cph. KOECHERI Historiam huius Academiae suae *Bibliothecae hist. Academ.* inseruit HEUMANNUS (Goett. 1739. 4.) p. 125—142. Privilegio munita „iisdem gratiis et indultis, quibus Parisiensis, Bononiensis, Lovaniensis, Coloniensis, Heidelbergensis."

a. 1631. *Monasterii.* Diploma Ferdinandi II Imperatoris exstat apud NUNNINGH et COHAUSEN, *Commerc. Litterar.* II. init. Ibi legimus cautum, „ut praememorata dilectio sua (Ferdinandus Episcopus) eiusque in Episcopatu Monasterensis successores perpetuis temporibus sint ac ma-

„neant huius generalis studii Rector et Cancel-„larius, qui muneris tamen Cancellariatus vi-„ces non alii quam alicui ex maioris Ecclesiae „Praelatis mandare et committere possint, *Vi-„cerectorem* aut ad semestre sive annuum tem-„pus ex praedictis quatuor facultatibus Theo-„logiae, Iurisprudentiae, Medicinae et Philoso-„phiae secundum ordinem dignitatis et in orbem „redeundo eum, qui magis conveniens et aptus „videbitur, modo constitui faciant."

a. 1632. *Dorpati.* Auctor Gustavus Adolphus Rex Sueciae. Primus Rector *Iacobus Skytte*, Prorector D. *Virginius.* A. 1699 Carolus XII eam transtulit Pernavium. A. 1799 d. 4 m. Maii nova Academia, iubente Paulo I Imperatore, condita fuit: fundata vero ab Alexandro I d. 12/24 m. Dec. a. 1802. Primus Prorector a. 1802 *Ludovicus Ewers* ICtus; primus Rector a. 1803 *Balkius*, Med. Prof. Cf. omnino Fred. KRUSE, in Encyclopaedia Universali, B. XXIX. (1852). in v. *Jurjew Livonsky*. Add. *Album Academicum der Universität Dorpat*. Dorp. 1855. 8.

a. 1635. *Tyrnaviae*, inde ab a. 1777 Pesthini.

a. 1636. *Traiecti ad Rhenum.* Primus Rector *Bernardus Schotanus.* Successorum series usque ad a. 1728 invenitur in Iohannis van de WATERI *Groot Placaatboek van Utrecht*, t. III. p. 494 sq. Aliam usque ad a. 1736 Orationi Saeculari adiunxit cl. DRAKENBORCH: tertiam Rectores complectentem ab a. 1736 usque ad a. 1786 Sebaldus RAVIUS, vir. clar., addidit Orationi panegyricae *in natalem centesimum et quinqua-*

gesimum Acad. Trajectinae. T. a. R. 1786. 4. Repetita haec est in opusculo ven. C. DE VRIES, *Naauwkeurige beschrijving en verhaal van alle plegtigheden enz. ter gelegenheid van de honderdvijftigste verjaring der Utrechtsche Hogeschole.* Utr. 1786. 8. Bijv. p. XI. sq. Praeterea Rectores enumerantur (1636—1777) in opere: *Academische Uitspanningen.* Utr. (1777). p. 231 sqq.

a. 1640. *Aboae.* A Christina Regina condita, a. 1827. Helsingforsiam translata.

a. 1648. *Bambergae.*

a. 1648. *Harderovici.* Primus Rector *Iohannes Christenius.* Vid. cl. H. BOUMAN, *Geschiedenis der Geldersche Hoogeschool.* Utr. 1844. I. 138 sqq. *Series Rectorum Magnificorum* addita est Ioh. DE GORTER Orationi *in centesimum natalem seu annum Iubilaeum Academiae Duc. Gelriae et Com. Zutph.* Amst. 1748, p. 47.

a. 1655. *Duisburgi.* Primus Rector *Iohannes Claubergius.* Vid. Mart. HUND, Orat. *in obit. I. Claubergii.* Duisb. 1665. 4. Syllabum Rectorum Magnificorum (1655—1755) exhibet Io. Hild. WITHOFF, in *Act. Sacror. Saecul. Academiae Duisburgensis.* (Duisb. ad Rh. 1756) p. 120.

a. 1665. *Kiloniae.* Primus Prorector *Petrus Musaeus.* Vid. MOLLERI *Cimbr. Lit.* II. 566. *Chronik der Universität Kiel* (Kil. 1855. 4.) p. 7. sqq.

a. 1668. *Londini Scaniae.* Primus Rector *Petrus Winstrupius.*

a. 1677. *Oeniponti.* Perperam nonnulli hancce Academiam anno 1672 adsignant. Diploma a Leo-

poldo datum fuit d. 26 m. April. a. 1677. Primus Viceccancellarius Dominic. Ord. Soc. *von Wilten.*

a. 1694. *Halis.* Primus Prorector *Ioannes Guilielmus Bayer.* In Leopoldi Imperatoris privilegio legimus, Principem concessisse Universitati facultatem, ut „statuta condere, ordinationes „facere, nec non *Prorectorem* et Procancella„rium (quippe a libero Principis Electoris, „uti fundatoris eiusque successorum arbitrio „et beneplacito dependere volumus, ut sibi „Ipsismet dignitatem *Rectoris* et Concellarii „reservent, aut si et quoties voluerint, Uni„versitati liberam et aliis Universitatibus con„suetam eligendi *Rectores* et Cancellarios fa„cultatem largiantur) creare et facere possint „ac valeant." Pauca praebet J. C. HOFFBAUER, *Geschichte der Universität zu Halle* bis zum Jahre 1805. 8. p. 48. — Nihil fere de Prorectoris munere invenitur in huius operis continuatione, quam edidit Ioh. Car. BULLMANN, sub titulo: *Denkwürdige Zeitperioden der Universität zu Halle.* Hal. 1833. 8.

„Die Universität zu Halle war die Erste, „oder Eine der ersten, deren Statuten die „Ordnung der Facultäten, aus welchen Recto„ren genommen werden sollten, ausdrücklich „festsetzten, und zugleich die Folge, in wel„cher die Mitglieder einer jeden Facultät Rec„toren werden konnten, zwar nicht ausdrück„lich, aber doch auf eine nicht leicht zu ver„kennende Art andeuteten." Ita MEINERS, l. l.

II. 174, quem tamen Universitatum in patria nostra statuta moresque minus accurate inquisivisse ex ipsis hisce verbis constat.

a. 1702. *Vratislaviae*, a Leopoldo Caesare condita, deinceps cum Francofurtana coniuncta, vel potius renovata et amplificata.

a. 1722. *Pali* (*Pau*).

a. 1734. *Fuldae*, auctore Adolpho Dalbergensi, Abbate et Principe Fuldensi.

a. 1734. *Goettingae*. Primum programma Academicum edidit *Georgius Christianus Gebauer* ICtus ad ea obeunda, quae prorectoris sunt in Academia Gottingensi delegatus commissarius. Vid. Ioh. Frid. Lud. GOESCHEN, *Vita Georg. Chr. Gebaueri*. Goett. 1837. 4. De Prorectoris munere brevius quam par est disseruit PUETTERUS in opere: *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen*. Gött. 1765, t. I. p. 314. sq. Seriem Prorectorum (1734—1788) invenimus in eodem libro, t. II. p. 372 sq. Eius continuationes leguntur apud SAALFELD (1788—1820) in eiusdem operis t. III. p. 29 sq. et OESTERLEY, ibid. t. IV, in tabula pag. 47 adposita (1820—1837). In Ordinatione Georgii II. art. 4 legimus: „Das Officium Prorectoris soll ein „halb Jahr dauren, und nach der in den Sta„tutis generalibus Academiae vorgeschriebenen „Ordnung von einer Facultät zu der andern „damit abgewechselt, für das erste mahl aber „von der Theologischen Facultät, und zwar von „dem Seniore derselben der Anfang gemachet

und so weiter bey denen halbjärigen Abwechselungen continuiret werden."

a. 1743. *Erlangae.* Primus Prorector *Andreas Elias Rossmann.* Cf. Ioh. Paul. REINHARD, *Memoria Andr. El. Rossmanni.* Erl. 1767. f. Successorum catalogum (1744—1797) recensuit G. W. A. FIKENSCHER, *Geschichte der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität zu Erlangen.* Cob. 1795, p. 457—461. Eiusmodi seriem non continuatam esse miror in opere eleganti cl. ENGELHARDT, *Die Universität Erlangen* von 1743 bis 1843. Erl. 1843. 8.

Recentiores Universitates omitto.

P. 14. *Ut — omnia Parisinae Universitatis formam adsciverint.* An idem quod ad nationum diversitatem valet de Schola Vercellensi? Optime ad hanc quaestionem negando respondet SAVINIUS, l. l. III. 311 sqq. In Aretina schola a. 1255 Statuta a doctoribus sunt condita, quibus Rector praeerat Martinus de Fano: exhibet ea SAVINIUS, l. l. 671 sqq. „Betrachtet man" (ita ille) „diese Urkunde als eigentliche Universitäts- „statuten, so weichen sie von allen bisher dargestellten „darin ab, dass die Gewalt allein bey den Lehrern zu „seyn scheint. Allein eben dieses ist sehr unwahrschein- „lich, und auch nach dem Inhalt scheinen es vielmehr „blosse Statuten für das Collegium der Doctoren zu „seyn, deren Vorsteher hier zufällig den Namen *Rec- „tor* führt." Ibid. 314, 315. Huic tamen sententiae obstant ipsa Statuti verba, quae eadem fere tangunt argumenta, alibi in legibus Studiorum domesticis tractata; et nullum praeterea in aliis documentis ad huius scholae historiam pertinentibus exstat vestigium aucto-

ritatis, quam in Universitatis ordinatione scholares exercuerint.

Exemplum Academiae Heidelbergensis. „— — His „igitur omnibus et praesertim ydoneitate dicte ville „que ad multiplicanda sane doctrine semina et germina „salutaria producenda magis congrua et accommoda „inter villas dicioni predicti Ducis subiectas fore di-„citur diligenti examinatione pensatis non solum ad „ipsius ville sed etiam regionum circumadiacentium „incolarum commodum et profectum paternis affectibus „anhelantes predicti nec non dilectorum filiorum nobi-„lium virorum Ruperti iunioris et Ruperti preiunioris „Ducum Bavarie in hac parte supplicationibus incli-„nati, ad laudem divini nominis et fidei propagationem „orthodoxe auctoritate apostolica statuimus et etiam „ordinamus, ut in dicta villa de cetero sit *studium* „*generale adinstar studii Parisiensis* illudque perpetuis „temporibus inibi vigeat tam in theologia et iuris ca-„nonici quam alii qualibet licita facultate, quodque „legentes et studentes ibidem omnibus privilegiis liber-„tatibus et immunitatibus concessis Magistris in theo-„logia ac Doctoribus legentibus et studentibus commo-„rantibus in studio generali Parisiensi gaudeant et „utantur." Urbani VI Bulla ap. KREMER, Incunabula Universitatis Heidelbergensis, in *Act. Acad. Theodoro-Palat.* I. 389. sq.

Marsilius ab Inghen. Accurate de hoc viro eximio scripsit WUND, in Commentatione historica, *de Marsilio ab Inghen, primo Universitatis Heidelbergensis Rectore et Professore*, Heidelb. 1775, 4, ubi bene multos aliorum refutavit errores, qui vel Anglum eum vocaverint, vel ex oppido Ingelheim in Palatinatu eum oriundum fuisse

putaverint. Anno 1378 ab Universitate Parisiensi Romam fuit missus, ut apud Urbanum VI, cuius causae ipsam ab initio favisse constat, res suas ageret. Cf. BULAEUS, IV. 466. Parisiis bis Recturam gesserat (a. 1367 et 1371), magnosque habuit labores et expensas. A. 1385 Heidelbergam petiit. „Num vero Marsilius" (verba Wundii, accuratissimi scriptoris refero) „proprio „motu accesserit, eiusque potissimum suasu sapientissi-„mus Rupertus primum de condendo studio generali sus-„ceperit consilium, vel utrum optimo Principi iam antea „propositum fuerit, eiusmodi bonarum artium domicilium „Heidelbergae constituendi, adeo ut philosophum nostrum „e florentissima Parisiensium schola evocaverit, qui ad „illius normam Heidelbergensem componeret instrueret-„que, id certo definiri nequit." Ipsa Universitatis lege „principali „statutum fuit concorditer perpetuis tempo-„ribus observandum, quod deinceps Rector solum ma-„gister existat in facultate artium, quodque, si doctor „vel magister in alia facultate existat, Rector studii „nullatenus esse debeat, *sicut hoc Parisiis est consuetum „et observatum.*"

Et Vindobonensis. Ipse Rudolphus IV in diplomate d. 12 m. Martii a. 1365 significavit suam curam, „quod in dicta uilla Wiennensi ex nunc in antea(?) per-„petuo iuxta ordinaciones et consuetudines obseruatas „et habitas retroactis temporibus, primo scilicet Athenis „civitate precipua Grecie, deinde Rome que caput est „orbis et post hec *Parisiis regni Francie ciuitate princi-„pali* scole publice ac generale et priuilegiatum studium „obseruentur." Exstat ap. KINK, *Geschichte der Kaiserlichen Universität in Wien* (Wien 1854) II. p. 4. n°. 1. In eodem diplomate de eligendo Rectore statutum: —

„totum dicte Vniversitatis Clerum in partes quatuor „diuidi, quarum quelibet Magistros et Studentes de „certis et nominatis terris habeat pro ipsarum qualita- „tibus et circumstanciis vnam facientibus nationem. Pre- „missis nihilominus adijcimus consimiliter statuentes, „ut earundem nacionum seu quartarum quelibet signan- „ter Clericorum in septem artibus liberalibus legendo „vel studendo militancium procuratorem seu causarum „et negociorum suorum gestorem habeat specialem, „qui in dictis liberalibus artibus sit Magister; qui „quatuor procuratores inter cetera officij sui debitum „tangencia toti Vniversitati Magistrorum et Studencium „in Theologia, in iure Canonico et ciuili, in Medicina „et in septem liberalibus artibus preficiendi et eligendi „*Rectorem supremum*, qui eciam sit Magister liberalium „arcium et *nullius facultatis alterius*, plenam et libe- „ram habeant potestatem. Si autem in iam tacta Rec- „toris eleccione inter dictos procuratores duo a duobus „equaliter discordarent, Rector preteritus, cuius tunc „expirauit officium, sit superior; qui si mortuus uel „tante debilitatis extiterit, quod dicte eleccioni interesse „non valeat, prepositus Ecclesie Sanctorum omnium „in Wienna, qui Vniuersitatis est Cancellarius, superior „habeatur et in quemcunque artistam dicti quatuor „Procuratores vel eorum tres vel duo vna cum supe- „riore concordauerint, tocius Vniversitatis et studij „Rector erit in presencia Rectoris preteriti et quatuor „Procuratorum anulo per nos ad hoc Universitati donato „specialiter per dictum prepositum inuestiendus de Offi- „cio Rectorie." Ibid. p. 18, 19. Quatuor nationes ex statuto d. 6 m. Junii a. 1366, erant „nacio Austra- „lis, nacio Saxonie, nacio Boemie, nacio Hungarie."

Ibid. n⁰. 5. p. 32 sqq. Anno eiusdem saeculi octogesimo quarto Albertus III Dux Universitati ius statutorum condendorum concessit et proximo iam anno promulgatae fuerunt leges domesticae, quarum tertius titulus insignitus est rubrica *de Rectore et pertinentibus ad ipsum.* Vid. KINK, II. n⁰. 12. p. 81—85. Memorabilis inprimis in Privilegio Albertino nationum descriptio. „Item ordinamus et volumus totum dicte Vni„versitatis nostre clerum *ad instar Parisiensis studij* „in quatuor partis diuidi, quas solitum est naciones „vocari, easque nacionum distincciones ordinamus et „distinguimus in hunc modum. Quod omnes Magistri „et Scolares, de nostris terris et dominiis existentes, „annumerentur sub vna nacione, vna cum sibi adiunc„tis provincijs, scilicet Patriarchatu Aquilegiensi, Dio„cesi Tridentina, Curualia, tota Italia ac cum aliis „provinciis et districtibus Vltramontanis, quam vocare „volumus nacionem Austrie, et eam inter ceteras esse „priorem. Consequenter omnes Bauaros, Sueuos, Alsa„ticos, qui non cadunt sub dominiorum nostrorum „aliquo, nec non eciam Renenses omnes *ab origine Reni* „*usque ad locum sui casus in mare*, volumus esse de „una nacione. Quibus addimus pariter et Francones et „Hassones, et si qui fuerint de prouincijs inter Fran„coniam et Bauariam aliisque superius nominatis, om„nia quoque Regna et prouincias versus occidentem et „meridiem, ut sunt Francia, Arragonia, Hispania, Na„uarra, *Hollandia*, Flandria et Brabancia. Hanc quo„que vocari statuimus nacionem *Renensium* et inter „ceteras esse secundam." KINK, l. l. n⁰. 10, p. 51. Mutata eodem diplomate Rectoris electio. „Antedicti „quatuor procuratores tocius vniversitatis Rectorem eli-

„gere habeant secularem, qui ipsis ad hoc aptus vide-„bitur, *sive Arcium sive alterius facultatis* professor „aut alias membrum Vniuersitatis fuerit et ydoneus „ad id officium gubernandum. Idemque Rector huius-„modi eleccione sola sit absque inuestitura alia confir-„mandus, ac in Rectoria eadem per anni medietatem „permansurus. In casu uero discordie procuratorum „in eleccione et divisione eorum in partes equales, „cui parti Rector qui est pro tempore vocem dederit, „Rector sit sine pluri."

Tandem Lipsiensis. Cf. omnino Friderici ZARNCKII commentatio: *Die Urkundlichen Quellen zur Geschichte der Universität Leipzig in den ersten* 150 *Jahren ihres Bestehens*, inserta Commentariis Societatis Regiae Doctrinarum Saxonicae, vol. III. (1857), cuius Prolegomena universam Academiarum Europaearum conditionem tempore medii aevii nitido quasi penicillo adumbrant.

In una Pragensi initio Italicum, mox Francicum obtinuit systema. Universitas in quatuor nationes erat divisa, Bohemicam, Bavaricam, Polonicam, Saxonicam. Nostrates Bavaricae adnumerabantur: Frisiae Orientalis cives Saxonicae. „An dem dazu bestimmten Tage „jährlich zu Georgi und Galli versammelten sich die „vier Nationen, und jede derselben wählte aus ihnen „einen Wähler; die so erwählten vier Personen wählten „andere sieben, und diese weiter erst fünf, von denen „der Rector unmittelbar gewählt wurde. Jede dieser „drei letzten Wahlen musste unter Geldstrafe binnen „einer Stunde beendigt sein. Der zum Rector erwählte „musste ein Cleriker im weitern Sinne dieses Wortes „sein, d. h. wenigstens eine der niedern Weihen er-„halten haben; ferner musste er tugendhaften Lebens-

„wandels, 25 Jahre alt sein, aus rechtmässiger Ehe „abstammen und keinem geistlichen Orden angehören. „War es Jemanden bekannt, das dem Erwählten eine „von diesen Eigenschaften abging, so dürfte er davon „gleich nach der Veröffentlichung der Wahl, welche „durch einen der fünf unmittelbaren Wähler geschah, „öffentlich die Anzeige machen, war jedoch verbunden, „wenigstens binnen 15 Tagen den Beweis zu führen, „widrigen Falls er eine Geldstrafe entrichten musste, „oder von der Universität ausgeschlossen wurde. War „seine Anklage begründet, so wurde ungesäumt die „Rectorswahl von Neuem vorgenommen. Uebrigens „konnte ein Magister oder ein Student oder sonst was „immer für ein Mitglied der Universität gewählt wer„den." Tomek, l. l. p. 9 sq. Vehementer dolendum, hunc scriptorem operi suo non addidisse textum Statutorum ac Privilegiorum, aliorumque diplomatum, studii Pragensis historiam illustrantium, quae arctissime cohaeret cum universa humanitatis et emendatorum sacrorum per Europam progressione. — Praeterea et in Culmensi Universitate anno post conditam Heidelbergensem constituenda Italicum exemplum placuit Ordinis Theutonici sociis, auctoritasque apostolica concessit, „ut in eodem oppido sit *studium generale ad in„star studii Bononiensis*, illudque perpetuis temporibus „inibi vigeat, tam in Theologia et Iure Canonico et „Civili, quam alia qualibet licita facultate, quodque „legentes et studentes ibidem omnibus privilegiis liber„tatibus et immunitatibus concessis Magistris in Theo„logia ac Doctoribus legentibus et studentibus com„morantibus in eodem studio Bononiensi gaudeant et „utantur." Arnoldt, l. mox l. I. B. 7. — In studio Ge-

nerali Erfordiensi aliquantulam systematis Italici receptam esse cernimus partem, quandoquidem Rector eligebatur a singularum Facultatum deputatis, adsumto uno e studiosorum numero, cui hoc munus Facultatis Philosophicae Decanus mandasset. MEINERS, l. l. II. 173.

In Basiliensi nobilissima literarum statione. „In „ipsa Civitate Basiliensi de cetero sit, et perpetuis „temporibus vigeat *studium generale*, tam in Theolo„gia, ac Jure Canonico et Civili quam quavis alia „licita facultate, ipsiusque studii Basiliensis Cancella„rius sit venerabilis frater noster Johannes, et pro „tempore existens Episcopus Basiliensis, ac legentes „et studentes ibidem omnibus et singulis privilegiis, „libertatibus, honoribus, exemptionibus, et immunita„tibus concessis Magistris, Doctoribus ac studentibus „commorantibus et residentibus *in generali studio* „*Nostre Civitatis Bononiensis* gaudeant et utantur. Et „insuper Cancellario, Magistris, Doctoribus et Scola„ribus dicti. Studii Basiliensis faciendi *statuta et ordi*„*nationes ad instar eiusdem studii Bononiensis*, que „tamen si rationabilia fuerint per sedem predictam con„firmentur, plenam et liberam tenore presentium con„cedimus facultatem." Bulla Pii II. d. 12 m. Nov. a. 1459 apud VISCHER, l. l. p. 269.

Cuius festum saeculare quartum nuper celebratum fuit. Vid. quae nuperrime dixit aestumatissimus Collega Georgius Guil. VREEDE, in Oratione *de Iuris Publici et Gentium praeceptis, a liberae Europae Civitatibus adversus vim ac dolum potentiorum fortiter tuendis*, p. 31 sq. Gravi morbo correpto nec solemnitatibus neque epulis interesse mihi licuit: quam vero aegrotans expertus sum Basiliensium civium, Vische-

rianae inprimis gentis, benivolentiam, eius memoriam nulla unquam, donec vivam, delebit dies.

Diu certatum fuit de optima eius instaurandae ordinandaeque forma. Primum Rectorem creavit Episcopus, secundum ipsa Universitas. Statuta a. 1465 condita, mutata et amplificata a. 1477. Quarto capite cautum *de electione Rectoris.* Controversiae tamen de hoc negotio iam diu ante subortae. Tertii anni Rectorem elegerant „Rector universique *birretati* quarumcumque „facultatum." Ecce insurgunt cives Academici, et Iuristae sibi proprium Rectorem eumque studiosum expetunt. Ad privilegia Bononiensia, bullis Pontificiis Academiae concessa, provocant. „Nach der benant „Schule ze Bononie ordenunge und satzunge so sol „ein solicher Rector der Juristen eyn Schüler und nit „eyn Doctor derselben Facultet der dazu erwelet wirt „und touglich sin der in sinem Ingang merglichen „kosten haben muss mit herlichkeit die dazu gehört „dadurch die gancze Schule eyn geruff und Rume ge„wynet." Vid. cl. VISCHER, l. l. p. 316, qui controversiarum originem, causas ac progressus eleganter enarrat, l. l. p. 100—111. Acute animadvertit idem, post repulsum Italicum Rectoris creandi morem nullos fere magistros ex Italia Basileae docuisse. Nec dubitandum est, quin ex mutata rerum facie nova incrementa ceperit nova Academia, uti egregie observavit cl. STINTZING, in *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft*, von PÖZL. t. III. (1861) p. 121.

P. 16. *Universale studium Marpurgense.* Cf. I. H. SCHMINCKII *Progr. de origine et fatis Academiae Mar-*

purgensis. Marb. 1717. 4. Repetitum exstat in I. G. KRAFTII *Observ. sacr.* p. VIII, cum huius Oratione de eodem argumento. Plura mihi suppeditavit Lud. WACHLERI *Narratio de originibus, progressu, incrementis et mutationibus, quas Academia Marburgensis per annos fere trecentos experta est*, Spec. I. Marb. 1811. 4. Exstat in Bibliotheca nostra publica rarissimum opusculum ipsi HEUMANNO incognitum: *Oratio in Privilegiorum ab Imperatoria Majestate Academiae Marpurgensi impetratorum promulgatione habita, anno* 1541, NICOLAO ASCLEPIO BARBATO, *Autore.* Item gratiarum actio per Reinhardum Lorichium Hademarium. Impressum Marpurgi, anno MDXLI. 4.

In formula reformationis. Auctor Franciscus Lambertus Avenionensis. Editionem SCHMINCKII (*Moniment. Hass.* II. 588) repetivit cl. Aem. Lud. RICHTER, in opere: *Die evangelischen Kirchenordnungen des sechszehnten Jahrhunderts.* Weim. 1846, t. I. p. 56 sqq. Verba capitis XXIX rem ita exprimunt: „Quia placuit Deo movere cor Principis nostri, ut nunc „fulgente Evangelii gloria *universale studium* apud „Marpurgum erigere velit, idque maxime necessarium „sit, ut in ecclesiis nostris multiplicentur, qui in „verbo et doctrina eisdem praesidere ac quae recta „sunt consulere possint: Interdicimus in virtute Dei, „ut nihil in ea legatur, quod negotiis regni Dei „obesse possit. In ea sint primum, qui *sacras literas* „profiteantur, et id quidem purissime, aliqui deponantur. Deinde sint, qui *leges civiles* praelegant, sic „tamen ut cautelae impiae Dei verbo circumcidantur, „et quae Dei verbo non conveniunt, per illud corrigantur. Idcirco vocentur Iureconsulti docti simul et

„pii, qui sciant Dei verbum omnium doctrinarum „adhibere censorem, e quibus si quis nonnulla contra „Dei verbum adseruerit et suo ministerio et commu„nione privetur. Tertio habeatur ad minus *unus Me„dicinae professor*, doctus simul et pius. Quarto prae„legantur *artes liberales et politiores literae*, adhibito „in omnibus, praesertim in Mathematicis, censore tu„tissimo, nempe sermone Dei. Quinto sint *Professores „linguarum*. Porro *ius* illud contra fas vocatum *Cano„nicum* omnino legi prohibemus. Qui in hoc venera„bili studio aliquid contra sanctum verbum decernere „ausus fuerit, anathema sit." WACHLER, l. l. p. 8—10. Omnino erronea sunt quae tradidit auctor opusculi *Academische Uitspanningen* superiore saeculo Trajecti ad Rhenum editi, scribens: „eene beroemde Universi„teit gesticht in 't jaar 1527, met toestemming van „Paus Clemens de VII, en met verscheiden voorregten „begiftigd door Keizer Karel de V. Doch in het mid„den der 16[de] eeuw, wanneer het licht der Reformatie „in Duitschland doorbrak en in Hessen stand greep, „veranderde de toenmalige Landgraaf Philip de kloos„ters en collegien en stelde Hervormde Professoren aan."

Instauravit Regiomonti — Albertus Marchio. Cf. Abr. HOFFMANN, *Historischer Bericht von der Academie zu Koenigsberg in Preussen und denen ersten Lehrern und Professoribus derselben*. Budiss. 1616. 4. — D. H. ARNOLDT, *Ausführliche und mit Urkunden versehene Historie der Königsbergischen Universität*. Kön. 1746. 2 vol. 8. — M. TOEPPEN, *Die Grundung der Universität zu Königsberg und das Leben ihres ersten Rectors Georg Sabinus*. Kön. 1844. 8.

In literis Universitatis Regiomontanae d. XI m.

Dec. a. 1559 ad Iohannem Albertum Megalopolitanum datis Professores mirifice recreavisse legimus, „quod „Caesarea Maiestate indulta essent privilegia *iuxta „formulam Ienensis Academiae.*" Arnoldt, l. l. I. B. 32. Sed in Privilegio d. xxviii m. Martii a. 1560 huic Universitati a Rege Polonorum concesso ipsi tributa fuit potestas promovendi, „cum omnibus aliis privi„legiis, praerogativis, exemptionibus, libertatibus, con„cessionibus, honoribus, praeeminentiis, favoribus et „indultis, quae publicis Academicis tribui aut concedi „solent aut possunt, inprimisque beneficia constitutionis „*Habita* sub titulo codicis *ne filius pro patre* etc., „cunctis simul aliis privilegiis, praerogativis, libertati„bus, praeeminentiis, honoribus, favoribus et immuni„tatibus, quae *Academiae Cracoviensi* in regno et „ditionibus nostris specialiter concessae et indultae „sunt." Arnoldt, l. l. I. B. 36.

P. 17. *Primum de Christophoro Iona cogitatum.* Vid. toeppen, l. l. p. 87 sqq. 120 sq. 124. In solemnem Universitatis inaugurationem publicum habuit sermonem, praesente Alberto. Toeppen, l. l. 111.

Mox de Abrahamo Culvensi. Errat sine dubio toeppenus, l. l. p. 91, scribens: „Abraham Culvensis hatte „*in Leyden* bei Erasmus und Goclenius, in Wittenberg „bei Melanchton studiert." Vid. de eo arnoldt, l. l. I. 31. 45. 48. 57. 64. II. 259. 364.

Melanchton Staphylum praetulisse dicitur. Vid. de eo arnoldt, I. 48. II. 85. 153. 171. toeppen, p. 107.

Georgius Sabinus. Natus Brandenburgi, d. 23 m. Aprilis a. 1508, obiit d. 2 m. Dec. a. 1560.

Epistola de aperiundo ludo liberalium artium litera-

rio. Eam ex vernaculo sermone in Latinum transtulit Melchior Isinder. Vid. TOEPPEN, l. l. 109.

O praeclaram viri modestiam. Domui suae Francofurtanae inscripsisse fertur elegantissimus poeta:

Parva quidem domus est: sed in hac habitante Sabino
Calliope sedem gaudet habere suam.

Intelligere ait Albertum, caet. Vid. TOEPPEN, l. l. 124. Eodem tempore Elbingae effloruerat schola doctoribus discipulisque insignis, auctore praecipuo Guilielmo Gnapheo, Hagano. Hic Culvensi Paedagogii Regiomontani archipaedagogo a. 1542 (1543?) successit in munere. Adfirmat quidem vir plurimum rever. GLASIUS, in opere: *Godgeleerd Nederland*, I. 531, Gnapheum fuisse Alberti Marchionis consiliarium: hanc vero quorundam opinionem tamquam erroneam iam impugnaverat cl. ARNOLDT, l. l. I. 33. Caeterum de nostratis in Borussia fatis gestisque cf. idem ARNOLDT, l. l. I. 9. 32—37. 58. 65. TOEPPEN, l. l. 934, qui tamen fallitur, ubi scribit: „Schon lange war er, nicht „nur in seinem Vaterlande *Belgien*, sondern auch in „Preussen seiner religiösen Ansichten wegen verfolgt." Multa bonae frugis idem ex ipsis fontibus in medium protulit, quibuscum conferri merentur, quae docuit doct. Henr. ROODHUYZEN JR., in opusculo: *Het leven van Guilielmus Gnapheus, een der eerste hervormers in Nederland.* Amst. 1858, ubi de Sabino, p. 42 sqq.

P. 18. *Vicit tamen Sabini sententia.* In Albertinis Constitutionibus Academiae Regiomontanae a. 1546, initio, haec leguntur:

Primo autem omnium, ut in domo patrem familias aut herum, ita in republica primarium virum, cui tota

gubernatio committatur, esse oportet. Nihil est enim perniciosius, quam si in republica aut prorsus nemo aut multi imperent, id quod sapientissimus Poeta Homerus testatur, dum inquit: Non regnare bonum est multos, unicus Rex esto. Itaque praefecimus Academiae Rectorem, qui summam in omnes potestatem et legitimam iurisdictionem atque auctoritatem habere debet. Et quoniam in caeteris Academiis Germaniae magistratum Rectoris *semestrem* esse constat, Nos quoque eandem administrationis formam e maioribus acceptam comprobamus. Itaque sexto quoque mense Rector ab universo Academiae Senatu designari usitato more debet. Initium tamen perpetuum magistratum huic Rectori nostro D. Georgio Sabino commisimus has ob causas. Primo quod inter illos, qui Nobis fuerunt constituendae Academiae auctores, non minima ipsius opera status Reipublicae huius literariae est collatus. Deinde, quod mutatio ac varietas gubernatorum initio Nobis visa est periculosa. Is nunc continuum magistratum gerere nec a dignitatis gradu dimoveri debet, quoad in Academia nostra vixerit, nisi forte vel Nobis ac Successoribus nostris gravissimas amovendi causas praebuerit, vel publici muneris pertaesus ipse aliquando Rectoratu se abdicaverit sua voluntate. Sed si quandoque contigerit, nullum ei detrimentum afferri debet. Nam deposito etiam magistratu, siquidem in Academia Nostra profitebitur, stipendium quod nunc habet, integrum retinebit. Post huius igitur Rectoris aut obitum aut voluntariam abdicationem hoc munus non amplius perpetuum, sed semestre esse debet. Arnoldt, l. l. I. Addit. 113 sqq. A. 1547 Sabino honorifice demisso Summus Imperans ad Senatum scripsit se ipsi Rectoris

munus commendare, „gnädiglich befehlende ein löbli„cher Senat nunmehr dazu gedenken wolle, auf das „alles, so denselben Inhalts der Statuten, auch Ge„brauch aller wol und stattlich fundirten Universitäten „zustehet, und zu bestellen zukommt, löblich und wol „bestellet, auch vorigen Unsern Befehlen nachgangen." Equidem lubens fateor me non plane intelligere ea quae mox sequuntur in diplomate d. 10 Aug. a. 1547: „Damit aber in dieser jetzigen Veränderung der Anfang „ordentlicher Weise gemacht, so wollen Wir das ihr, „der löbliche Senatus Unserer Königsbergischen Uni„versität, die Erwehlung des Rectoris a Facultate „Theologorum anfahen, und also folgende von Facul„täten zu Facultäten fort und fort, *wie in anderen „hohen Schulen brauchlich.*" Communem enim hunc fuisse Rectoris creandi morem nemo facile adfirmaverit. Vid. ARNOLDT, l. l. II. Addit. 27 sqq. De officio Rectoris cf. Ibid. 115 sq. In Statutis Academicis anni 1554, c. 8 *de Rectore creando* sic erat cautum.

„Rectorem Principem administrationis Reipublicae „Scholasticae legat Senatus, Virum pietate, prudentia, „honestate vitae atque eruditione spectatum, quem „Reipublicae utiliter praefuturum speret, idque Pro„fessionum ordine, ex quibus binos Rector nominabit, „de quibus suffragia ineant. Nisi forte extra hos ali„quis hunc honorem virtute, generis nobilitate, fama, „dignitateque excellens mereatur, ut sunt Barones, „Comites, Duces, Principes, quibus tamen nisi Sena„tui iuramentum praestiterint, Scholae Magistratus „committi non potest.

„Nec cuiquam natio vel patria quo minus Magistra„tum capessat, erit impedimento.

„At vero cui extra Professores, respectu Nobilitatis, „Magistratus mandabitur, illi adjungetur quasi Pro-„Rector vel ipse exacti Semestris Rector, vel alius vir „bonus, gravis, doctus ex Senatu huius Universitatis.

„Creabitur autem Rector novus singulis semestribus, „ut qui aestate Magistratum gerat, Dominica Quasi-„modogeniti, qui vero praesit hyeme administrationi „publicae, eligatur proxima a Festo Michaelis Dominica.

„Haec consuetae et solitae electioni proposita lex „esto. Neque ullius rei, aliove respectu, quam erudi-„tionis, virtutum ac vitae inculpatae, et libere suffra-„gia collaturos se, iurabunt Senatores.

„Quem plurium suffragia crearint, Magistratum ca-„pessito, eumque recusare nefas esto: Si quis hoc „fecerit, et causas non probarit, pro arbitrio Senatus „mulctam solvito.

„In renunciatione publica Rector in haec iurato: „velle se omni cura, diligentia ac fide fungi suo offi-„cio, inprimis pietatem colere, paci ac otio Reipubl. „studere, administrationem Scholasticam sedulo, accu-„rate, fideliter agere.

„Rectoris vero Provincia haec est, de iis, quae in-„ciderint, negotiis ac rebus referre ad Senatum, nisi „quae leviora erunt, quae ipse cum decanis transiget, „Sententias ordine rogare. Ne lectiones publicae va-„cent, advigilare. Compescere gliscentes dissensiones. „Contentionibus obsistere. In rixatores contumaces „animadvertere de Senatus sententia. De quibus con-„stitutum ac decretum fuerit, ea exequi. Referre in „librum ea, quorum memoria conservanda videatur. „Omnibus solennibus conventibus adesse. Nomina pro-„fitentium Studiosorum advenarum recipere, promissione

„aut iureiurando adstringere. Iudicia cum pietate, „absque ullius personae respectu animo incorrupto exer„cere. Iudicia ac sententias non vendere. Operam „dare ut in delinquentes secundum Statuta ac leges „animadvertatur. Poenas ac mulctas exigere Pedello„rum ministerio, aut ipsum solvere. Nihil adversus „Illustrissimum Prussiae Principem Remque scholasti„cam moliri ulla ratione ac via. Pecuniam a Quaesto„ribus acceptam bona fide concludere in aerarium, „nisi quid in usus quotidianos apud se Senatus volun„tate retineat. De omni pecunia fideliter rationem „reddere. Denique omnium hujus scholasticae Univer„sitatis tanquam unius Corporis membrorum, curam „gerere animo et voluntate paterna. Statuta et leges „Universitatis post Comitia proxime sequentibus diebus „pro concione studiosae iuventuti publice recitare, nec „ultra mensem illam publicationem differre."

In praeclaras Musarum sedes a proavis nostris conditas. Universe hic conferri meretur egregia HOLTII Oratio supra laudata. Add. Herm. BOUMANNI, eruditissimi et plurimum venerandi senis, Oratio *instituta Academica, quae septimo decimo seculo fuerunt in patria, cum iis, quae nunc ibidem sunt, breviter comparans.* T. a. R. 1845. 8.

In nostrae Leidensis Universitatis primordiis perlustrandis subsistam. In legibus Academiae *Groninganae,* d. XIX m. Martii a. 1615 publicatis haec de Universitatis Rectore creando leguntur:

„Et ut omnia decenter ac rite fiant, ex Professorum „ordinariorum numero unus quotannis die decimo sexto „Augusti *ab ipsis Professoribus* ordinariis, qui Sena„tum Academicum constituent, per libera suffragia in

„Curia Academiae elegitur, qui Rector Magnificus sit „Recturamque annuam gerat. Ii vero qui assideant „in Curia poscentibus rebus duo eodem loco et tem„pore et eodem modo designantur ab iisdem, uti et „Academiae secretarius. Horum omnium nomina, in„primis vero Rectoris, e vestigio per eum, qui Rec„tura est decessurus, referuntur ad Academiae Cura„tores, qui ad hanc rem loco publico conventum „agent, ut ii, nisi iustissima recusandi subsit causa, „electionem suo quoque assensu confirment; isque as„sensus statim per eundem renunciatur Senatui Aca„demico, tantisper in Curia sua praestolanti. Ut autem „huius munus anno uno definitum est, ita Assessores „eius biennio; idque hoc modo, ut alter eorum quo„tannis munere decedat et successorem accipiat, se„natus suffragiis ex senatu lectum et haud temere „alium, quam eum qui Rectoria decedit, quem Exrec„torem vocant." Anno 1642 mense Augusti, cum cl. Henricus Altingius, Rectura decessurus, de electione D. Langii ad Curatores referre deberet, proposuit prius ille Senatui, et in eius sententiam censuit Senatus: „In electione Rectoris annui ad praecidendum „ambitum et fovendam conservandamque maiorem col„legarum concordiam, *ordinem facultatum* esse servan„dum omniumque parilem habendam rationem, ut non „minus honore quam onere aequentur." Amplissimi Curatores, ad quos de voluntate Senatus cl. Altingius rem retulerat, institutum illud approbarunt suaque auctoritate sanxerunt. Ex hisce apparet non semper facillimo negotio satis fieri potuisse Ordinum Groningae et Ommelandiarum decreto d. II m. Martii a. 1618, art. 7: „Ex ordinariis professoribus Rector Academiae ali-

„quis *sine contentione aut ambitu* eligitor suffragiis „professorum reliquorum, die 16 Augusti. Electi nomen „ad Curatores Academiae transmittitor et ab iis, nisi „causa iustissima recusandi subsit, approbator."

In Privilegio d. 16 m. Februarii a. 1636 Academiae *Rheno-Traiectinae* ab Ordinibus concesso, ne verbum quidem legitur de Rectore creando, sed constituitur „eene Universiteyt ofte Academie, soo en met alsulke „magt en authoriteyt, als andere Universiteyten of „Academien van haare Souveraine Princen en Heeren, „onder haar heerschappyen of Iurisdictien gebeneficeert „en versien mogen wesen." *Groot Utr. Placaetb.* III. 486. In Legibus et Statutis huius Academiae d. 15 m. Martii a. 1644 iura quidem et officia Rectoris describuntur, non tamen de Rectore creando quidquam legitur. In Senatus actis hoc tantum invenimus, in conclavi Academico olim Rectorem esse renunciatum a primario Consule. D. 9 m. Martii dicti anni placuit, ut Rector novus renunciaretur per Secretarium et per eundem praelegerentur Leges Academicae, statim a recitata Oratione a Rectoratu defungente: sed postea maluerunt D. D. Consules ac Senatus Urbanus novum Rectorem in conclavi Academico renunciari. Haud raro in Actis expressum „Rectorem a Consulibus et Sena„toribus lectum designatumque esse", additumque fuit nonnumquam electionem factam esse „op voorstel van „de Heeren Burgemeesteren en Gecommitteerden tot de „Academische zaken." In SCto d. 21 m. Novembris a. 1703 de munere Sculteti Superioris cautum fuit art. 4: „dat den Schout rang sal hebben voor Borge„meesteren, gedurende den tijd van zijn Schout-ampt, „uytgesondert *saken de Academie concernerende.*" *Gr.*

Utr. Plb. III. 211. Nihilominus tamen a 1750 Rectorem creatum esse legimus „ingevolge de missive van „Zijne Hoogheid, op 't voorstel van den Heer Hoofd-„officier en Burgemeesteren, door de Vroedschap", praesentibus serenissimis Principibus adolescentibus Nassavio-Usinganis aeque ac Principe Anspachiano. Mirari licet in Actis inde ab eo tempore primum nominationem Sculteto Superiori et Burgimagistris tribui, post annum vero 1758 Burgimagistris ac deputatis ad res Academicas procurandas. A. 1789 epistolae a Principe Hereditario ad Concilium Urbanum iterum fit mentio. A. 1794 simpliciter legimus magistratum (vroedschap) creasse Rectorem; anno proxime sequente idem fecit „de provisionele Municipaliteit"; a. 1796 Rectorem *nominarunt* qui vocabantur „Gecommitteerden „tot het publiek onderwijs", *creavit* Concilium Urbanum. Turbatis quae mox secuta sunt temporibus, singulis fere annis alia usurpari debuit formula.

Academiae *Franequeranae* Leges ac Statuta, quae LX articulis absolvuntur, decreto Novemvirum ex Ordinibus Frisiae deputatorum d. 30 Martii a. 1586 condita, adprobata confirmataque a Summo Imperante in Comitiis d. 20 m. Aprilis eiusdem anni. Primo Academia anno (1585) Rectorem non habuit: Martinum Lydium proxime sequente summum Magistratum salutavit.

In Academia *Gelro-Zutphanica*, quae Harderovici floruit, non Professores sed Curatores Rectorem creabant: penes hos libera fuit electio. Ex documentis, quae hodie supersunt, indicia erui possunt, quibus probetur, Professores haud raro sibi Rectoris munus expetivisse. Movebantur plerumque Curatores aequitatis

rationibus, ut unum alteri praeferrent; semel, in Curatorum dissensione, sortito Rector creatus. Vid. Herm. BOUMAN, viri cl., *Geschiedenis der Geldersche Hoogeschool*, II. 29. Nulla quidem Ordinum Gelriae, nulla Concilii Urbani auctoritas in Curatorum benivolentia uni alterive e Professorum numero concilianda: maxime vero valuit Principum, inprimis Guilielmi III, Academiae instauratoris, favor. Caeterum conferri meretur BOUMANNI opus supra laudatum, II. 19, 321, 335, 385, 523.

Prima legis Academiae formula. Eius notitiam debemus cl. N. C. KIST, qui chartam, emtionis titulo sibi comparatam, ex autographo edidit suisque ornavit observationibus in opere: *Bijdragen tot de vroegste geschiedenis en den toekomstigen bloei der Hoogeschool te Leiden.* Leid. 1850. p. 6—37. Primo art. haec leguntur: „In den eersten, dat bij die van de Univer-„siteyt die nu zijn ofte namaels wesen zullen gecoren „zall worden een rectoer, wiens offitie een jaer sall „geduyren, welverstaende dat de zelue rectoer bij „zijne absentie ofte siecte een vicarius zall moegen „kiesen bij consent van zijn assesseurs. Des zall bij „die van tzelue collegie voor deerste reyse nominatie „van zeeckere persoonen gedaen ende zijn Excell. ge-„presenteert worden om̃e bij zijne Excell. een rectoer „ende oock assessores gecoren ende gestelt te werden „naer behooren." Nuperrime e viri clarissimi Bibliotheca haec chartula in Academicam transiit, ex benivolo Curatorum decreto.

P. 19. *Displicuit — Professoribus.* Inter *Capita constituendae Lugduno-Batavorum Academiae, de quibus*

Theologiae et Artium Professores nuper vocati sententiam rogati fuerunt ab Illustr. Principe et Ordinibus, ab eodem cl. KIST, l. l. p. 23 sqq. primum edita, haec quae adtuli scripta reperiuntur, „quo sic etiam „fiat Academiae cum Ecclesia coniunctio testatior."

Princeps Gulielmus — dedit legem. D. 2 m. Iunii a. 1575. Invenitur in opere cl. SIEGENBEEK, *Geschiedenis der Leidsche Hoogeschool*, t. II. p. 299 sqq.

P. 20. *Maioris partis Senatus Academici suffragiis.* Anno 1608 cum in nominatione Rectoris nominati singuli haberent sex suffragia, iterata fuit nominatio. *Act. Senat.* MSS. vol. VIII. 91 vso. Cum vero a. 1704 paria vota haberent cl. Bidloo et Holton decretum fuit, ut in posterum quaestio sorti decidenda permitteretur. Idem a. 1684 factum fuerat, divisis inter Senguerdum et Gronovium suffragiis. *Act. Sen.* vol. XII. 157 vso. Singularum facultatum, quo ordine sequuntur, rationem esse habendam, anno primum vicesimo nono saeculi decimi septimi decreverunt Senatus socii. *Act. Sen.* MSS. vol. IX. 36 vso.

Absentiae morbive causa. Anno 1674 cum petivisset cl. Böckelmannus, ut Senatus ipsum a nominatione propter valetudinem minus prosperam excusare vellet, decretum fuit, illud esse negandum, cum res et nova esset et mali exempli. *Act. Senat.* vol. XII. 32.

P. 21. *Primum Academiae Rectorem.* „Die electie „ofte creatie van den eersten Rectoor ende Assesseurs „hebben wij behouden aen ons ordonnantie, sulcxs „voor dit jegenwoordige loopende jaer tot Rectoor „Meester Petrum Thyaram, ende tot Assesseurs, Mees-

„ter Johan Feugeret, Doctoor in de Godtheyt, Cor-„nelis de Groot, Rechtgeleerde, Geraert Bonte, Mede-„cyn, Basilium Pithopeum, Latynsche Professeur."

Deliberatum ad quem esset deferenda electio. Haec et quae sequuntur verbotenus ex Actis Senatus Academici MSS. desumta sunt.

Ipsi praeferendus Leycestrius. Cf. *Act. Senat.* MSS. vol. VIII. 22. Literas, quibus d. 3 m. Febr. a. 1588 Iusto Lipsio Recturam prorogavit Mauritius Nassovius publici iuris fecit Franc. FABRICIUS, in Orat. *in natalem centesimum et quinquagesimum Acad. Lugduno-Batavae.* L. B. 1725, Not. p. 9.

Duo professores Hagam missi. Scil. d. 14 m. Ianuarii a. 1651. Cf. *Act. Senat.* vol. IX. 105.

P. 22. *Decreverunt — se electionem sibi reservare.* A. 1653 Rector electus est a Deputatis Ordinum Hollandiae et Westfrisiae. Cf. *Act. Senat.* vol. IX. 111 vso.

Vitriarius. Act. Senat. vol. IX. 141.

P. 23. *Qui Teutonicam callerent linguam.* Quae sequuntur in textu ad verbum fere desumta sunt ex Actis Senatus ineditis. De Donelli statione Leidensi conferri meretur doct. A. P. TH. EYSSELL, *Doneau, sa vie et ses ouvrages.* Dijon 1860. p. 117 sqq. et p. 329—344.

Non domesticam voluerunt scholam. Vid. TE WATER, *Narratio de rebus Academiae Lugduno-Batavae*, p. 15 sqq. HOLTIUS, l. l. p. 24 sqq.

P. 25. *Voti compos factus non est doctissimus Boerhavii praeceptor.* Scilicet a. 1678. Sequenti tamen

anno iterumque decennio post magistratum Academicum gessit. Vid. Fasti Rectorales, ad calcem opusculi typis descripti.

Omnia haec a Proceribus Hollandiae mutata. Lex d. 1 m. Octobris a. 1631 iterata vice edita fuit cum separatim, tum in eximio opere: *Handvesten der stad Leyden*, uitgegeven door P. VAN MIERIS, p. 536 sqq. Cf. SIEGENBEEK, l. l. II. 313.

Ordo, qui recentiori aetate obtinuit perpetuo. Antiquam legem sine dubio respexit auctor Edicti Regii d. 2 Augusti a. 1815, n⁰. 14, cuius etiamnunc vigentis art. 279 cautum: „De waardigheid van rector der „hoogeschool, welke den titel van *rector magnificus* „geeft, is niet bestendig; zij gaat jaarlijks op den van „ouds daartoe bestemden jaardag der hoogeschool van „de eene faculteit in de andere over, ten welken einde „jaarlijks veertien dagen vóór dien jaardag, of zoo „veel vroeger als noodig zal zijn, om vóór den jaar„dag der Akademie voegelijk antwoord te kunnen ver„wachten, aan Ons door den senaat eene nominatie „van vier personen *ter uitkiezing* zal worden aangebo„den; op deze nominatie wordt de faculteit, waartoe „de afgaande rector behoort, met stilzwijgen voorbij„gegaan; de faculteit, welke gedurende den langsten „tijd geenen rector gegeven heeft, boven aan geplaatst „en de daarop volgende de tweede, en zoo verder, „terwijl uit elke faculteit die persoon wordt voorge„dragen, welke gedurende den langsten tijd geen rec„tor geweest is, of die waardigheid in 't geheel nog „niet bekleed heeft." *Nominare* Rectorem futurum perhibetur Senatus Academicus, sed re vera illud facit ipsa lex: *creare* Rectorem Rex dicitur Augustis-

simus, et sine dubio ius eligendi habet: attamen si quando creare Ipsi placeat eum, qui non primo loco nominatus est, semper ex hac lege is, qui superiori anno Principi displicuit, proxime sequenti iterum primo loco nominabitur, neque ante primo loco nominari desinet, quam vel Rector sit tandem creatus vel vita functus, vel munere professorio liberatus. Hinc porro sequitur, omnes Professores qui ad eandem facultatem vocati sunt post illum, quem modo significavi, numquam ad Rectoriam dignitatem pervenire posse. Quod non tantum cum aequitatis principiis pugnare, verum et Regiae maiestati derogare arbitror.

P. 26. *Acerbe hanc mutationem perstrinxerunt nonnulli.* Respicio adnotationem cl. COLONII, quam adscripsit suo Statutorum exemplari, in scrinio Senatus Academici servato. — Caeterum omnium Professorum, qui in Academia Lugduno-Batava Rectoris munere functi sunt, seriem edidit collega aestumatissimus, quem saepius laudare mihi licuit, cl. Nic. Chr. KIST, in Commentationibus a Societate literis Neerlandicis promovendis destinata editis, *Nieuwe Reeks der Werken van de Maatsch. van Ned. Letterk. te Leiden*, VII. I. (1852) p. 106—115. Hac autem in Serie, quae, si unum excipias annum 1676, accurata dici meretur, etiam numerum invenies studiosorum a singulis Rectoribus Albo Academico inscriptorum.

Iustamne hi moverint querelam, caet. Haec scripseram antequam ad me pervenissit Meinersiana Universitatum Historia. Auctoris verba (l. l. IV. 223) cum dictis ab omni parte conveniunt. „Zu den grössten „Gebrechen (ita ille) von Universitäten zählte man

„mit Recht die Art, wie bisher das wichtigste aka-
„demische Amt, das Amt eines Rectors oder Prorec-
„tors besetzt wurde, und noch immer besetzt wird.
„Das Rectorat oder Prorectorat wanderte nach den
„bisherigen Statuten der Deutschen Universitäten von
„einer Facultät zur andern, in jeder Facultät, von
„dem ältern Mitgliede zu dem jüngern fort; und fing,
„wann es alle Facultäten zurückgelegt hatte, seinen
„Kreislauf von neuem an. Man erkannte allenthalben,
„dasz zur Führung dieses Amts nicht gemeine Eigen-
„schaften des Geistes und Herzens erfordert würden;
„und doch fragte man nirgend, ob der Candidat, den
„jetzt die Reihe traf, die erforderlichen Eigenschaften
„besitze. Ja man gab so gar zu, dasz Männer, welche
„es durch die That bewiesen hatten, dasz sie zur
„Führung des Prorectorats nicht tüchtig, oder gänzlich
„untüchtig seyen, dennoch die Verwaltung desselben von
„neuem übernahmen. Man klagte allenthalben, dasz
„in der abwechselnden Folge von bald tüchtigen, oder
„halbtüchtigen, bald gänzlich untüchtigen Prorectoren
„der vornehmste Grund liege, warum die Disciplin auf
„den meisten hohen Schulen so schlecht sey, indem ein
„einziger untüchtiger Prorector das verderbe, was meh-
„rere tüchtige Vorgänger eingerichtet, oder wiederher-
„gestellt hätten. Und aller dieser Klagen und noto-
„rischen Gebrechen ungeachtet dachte man dennoch
„auf den meisten hohen Schulen nicht ernstlich daran,
„den einen und den anderen abzuhelfen."

IACOBUS CUIACIUS IN VALENTINA ACADEMIA IURIS DOCTOR HADRIANO BALLUE ROTHOMAGENSI, RECTORATUM INEUNTI, IN PRAELECTIONE PUBLICA [1]).

(Vid. p. 59, in f.).

Salve, Magnifice Rector, nihil dicam [2]) blandius, quam natura mea fert, quae benigna mavult esse, quam blanda.

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[1]) Quum mihi in nonnullis locis vulgata Editionum scriptura mendosa esse videretur, dedi operam ut cum apographis in Bibliotheca Parisina (MSS. nº. 4552) repositis diligenter conferretur. Di boni, quanta Editorum levitas et incuria ex illa collatione deprensa est! Quam multa vitiata et corrupta sunt, quam multa oscitanter omissa! I nunc et fidem habe huiusmodi Editionibus etiam celebratissimis! Quidquid novi ex apographis Parisinis prodiit, accurate ad quemque locum adscripsi.

Nec melioris notae sunt separatae singulorum Cuiacii librorum Editiones nonnullae, quae omnium fere manibus teri solent. Exemplum adferre lubet Paratitlorum in libros L Digestorum, quae a. 1686 in ipsa urbe Tolosa typis repetita prodierunt. Dicitur haec in fronte mendaci *editio nova a mendis purgata et recognita.* Legite quaeso auctoris epistolam ad Gregorium Lomellinum opusculo praefixam. „Ex his (inquit) quos offendi, ne quid dissimulem, alius docendo et disputando mihi visus est plane delirare, maiore licet fastu, conventu atque mercede, alius sermonem iusque longe alienum ab eo quo versari se profitebatur in medium producere; alius ne intelligere quidem quid ageret quidve loqueretur miser; alius e solio oculis ab scripto numquam dimotis deblaterare consiliorum multa millia in re quae uno verbo explicari potuisset, quaeve explicatione vel comprobatione indigebat nulla et nihil aliud tamen per horam agere; alius una parte sapere, quam ex veris *Iac. Cuiacii* corraserat vel corrogaverat, caeteris plane desipere et in nullo probitatem Iurisconsulto dignam, quae tamen est omnis sapientiae caput caet." Scripserat sine dubio illustrissimus auctor *alius iuris una parte sapere quam ex veris I. C.* (i. e. *Iuris-consultis*) *corraserat*, et hanc lectionem aurei libelli editio princeps anni 1570 confirmat.

[2]) *Dicam* deest in edit.

Tantum dicam gratias Deo immortali, qui non subtraxit superiori rectori [1]) in dignitate sua, sed ea finita mox voluit effecitque, ut uno omnium consensu tu in eam potissimum succederes, gratias nos agere, gratias te agere debere, nos quod rari admodum rectores nobis obtingant tui similes, boni, vigilantes, liberales, et quod caput est, studiosi iuris utriusque assidui invictique cultores: nam quod de principibus dixit dominus [2]) quidam, in uno annulo [3]) omnes bonos principes posse perscribi, et depingi, ego de Rectoribus (qui et Principes sunt ipsi, imo quibus etiam summae rei Domini se adsimilare [4]) gaudent) idem si dixero [5]), dixero vere. De his saltem quos vidi, vidi bonos, paucos tamen vacare bonis literis: et quoties igitur advenit bonus, is est quasi coelo missus. Est sane quod laetemur, et ideo gratias agamus, egimus heri multas, easdem tibi libenter mente [6]) recolimus hodie. Et te quoque, magnifice Rector, quas non Deo gratias agere, et iterare convenit? Quem omnes dignissimum iudicaverunt, qui hoc anno huic scholae praeesses, scholae omnium eruditissimae, et moribus temperatissimae. Nihil etiam praecipiam, vel monebo, tantum dicam, ut idem [7]) esse pergas, qui fuisti ante, tuae scholae similis, tui non dissimilis: praecepta des potius ipse nobis, quae nosti, quae sequeris, quae sequamur, ne accipias alia quam tu ipse tibi dederis,

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[1]) *Rectori* deest in edit.

[2]) *Dominus* in utraque Operum editione Parisiensi et Neapolitana, uti et in Codice: *minus*.

[3]) *Annulo*. Ibid.: *aemulo*.

[4]) *Adsimilare*. Editores: *Adsimulare*.

[5]) *Si dixero*, *dixero*. Editores: *dixero*.

[6]) *Mente*. Ita in MS. Editores: *male*.

[7]) *Ut idem*. Editores: *utidem*.

qui non potes dare, nisi saluberrima, neve alium sumas ex populo monitorem officii [1]. Sic erunt salva omnia, ut confidimus [2]; sic efflorescet schola, sic redundabit virtutum omnium genere; sic magistratus tui praemia feres amplissima. Deus te nobis dedit, iudicium Dei [3] hinc apparet. Deus te servet, Deus te nobis conservet. Accipe autem bonae spei loco, certaeque fidei diligentiae nostrae, quae in dies excrescet diligentia tua, quae te ineunte magistratum prima occurrit [4] lex, quaeque factura est trium legum interpretationem, l. 87 et l. 90 de legat. I et l. penult. de his quae [5] ut indign. Anno 1572. quinto Id. Decemb.

IDEM AD D. CHAMROBERTUM IN VALENTINA ACADEMIA RECTOREM.

Salve, nove Rector, prout te gesseris postfuture aut non future magnifice: nam si in universa vita, nec boni quidquam, nec beati tribui merito potest, neque aliud quidquam laudabile nomen, antequam exierit e vita, et multo minus in actu, curatione, ministerio modici temporis, antequam quod susceperit id perduxerit [6] ad extremum: sunt enim hominum mores inconstantes et

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[1] Sallust. Bell. Jugurth. 85. 10.
[2] *Sic erunt — confidimus.* Omnia haec desunt in utraque editione.
[3] Editores: *Deus.*
[4] Editores: *accurrit.*
[5] *His quae.* Edit. Neap. *his qui.*
[6] *Perduxerit.* Editores: *produxerit.*

leves, nec ullum animantium ingenium humano mutabilius, ac saepe quod quis satis feliciter instituit, peragit infeliciter, nec respondent postprincipia [1]) principiis, quinimo dedecorat saepe extremus actus quidquid ante gestum est bene. Quem initio magistratus vidisti laudatum, ornatum, atque conspicuum, eum saepe vides abire magistratu illaudatum, atque deformem insignibus notis. Sortes humanae temporariae sunt, ut Euripides dixit *ἐφήμεροι τύχαι* [2]) ut soleo eam sententiam explere, *ἐφήμεροι μὲν ἀλλ' αὐτὰ χρηϛὰ ἐφήμεροι τύχαι* [3]), scilicet optabiles, aut amabiles honores esse, caeterum diarios, atque horarios nonnunquam, aut momentarios. Imprudentes sane natura qui sunt, statim elati illo suo genitali morbo sese efferunt insolentius, et abutuntur fortuna omni, et prudentissimi quoque saepe exeunt potestate sui [4]), maxime dum auscultant, quas Ulysses ille contempsit quidem, sed (quantum reipsa experimur) ut fabulantur, non perduxit ad mortem, mortuaria glossaria [5]), quorum ingens ubique turba, quam plerique communi laetaminis nomine signant. Vix unum e multis equidem liquido laudare possum, qui eundem locum tenuerunt, quem tu occupasti [6]), qui non vel hac ratione prudentia exciderit sua, vel imprudentia sua naturali quadam turbaverit, et foedaverit se, et Rempublicam nostram. Multi sane nos fefellerunt, multorum gesta, praedicationes, falsi aut credulitatis

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[1]) *Postprincipia.* Editores: *post principia.*
[2]) Editores: *ἐφημερεῖ τύχαι.*
[3]) Editores: *εφημερεῖ τύχαι.*
[4]) *Potestate sui.* Editores cum Codice: *potestate sua.*
[5]) Gell. XVIII. 7.
[6]) MS. et Editores: *occoepisti.*

cuiusdam nos coarguerunt: ut ne deinceps coarguamur, et neque fallamur, consultius esse existimamus quoad tempus muneri obeundo constitutum praeterierit, cum maturius sit ei, qui praeclare rem gesserit, reddere laudem laborum, honorum, praemiorum abunde satisque. Interim vero non debemus aut possumus nisi optare, et sperare bene, praesertim quod sciamus te literarum studiosissimum esse: et omni genere literarum delectari plurimum, quamquam, si vera narrantur, insperatum te ex insperato, improvisum ex improviso, ac fere nescium nescii ii, quibus optandi ius est, optaverint, ac nominaverint suffragiis concordibus, quasi divino quodam afflatu percussi: quod si ita est, satis nobis haec res non modo spem facit bonam, sed et fiduciam quodammodo inducit certam auspicatissimae et certissimae administrationis: et eo nomine quidquid gestum est placet satis, tametsi inconsulto collegio gestum, quod tamen more maiorum consuli debuit, et cui etiam est adhuc integrum, vel id non ferre, si segnius te gesseris, quam dignitas huius scholae et hic nobilissimus studiosorum [1]) coetus postulat, vel ita ferre, ut tu fortunam tuleris istam. Sed, ut dixi, melius speramus, et hac spe freti, quod tibi delatum est munus, te primum obire, eoque pro dignitate perfungi rogamus. Deinde studiosos etiam atque etiam obsecramus, cum te quasi divinitus nacti sunt rectorem et praesidem, ut te observent unum, nec alia signa sequantur, vel si qua extulerint, iam ea deponant et tibi submittant. Uno si placet rectore contenti simus omnes: una sit nobis omnibus haec cura, unum studium, Deo placere, et

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[1]) *Studiosorum.* Editores: *studiorum.*

ius intelligere ac sequi, cui damus operam, non (quod plerique factitare dicuntur) in pecuniam ludere diu noctuque, quo vitio nullum est studiosis perniciosius. Non est meum [1]) arguere, nec ausim, aut velim hoc unquam mihi arrogare, qui existimo nihil mihi in vos, vobis in me licere omnia: sed denuntio tantum, hanc spargi famam, in hac universitate plerosque aleae potius, quam iuris fieri peritos, quod me audire, ne quid dissimulem, sane et pudet [2]) et piget, qui in ore semper circumfero meliora et laudabiliora de vobis. Sed iam tractemus de quaestione difficillima in l. 10. [3]) de cap. et postl. revers. ex lib. 29 Quaest. Papiniani, quae te iam ineunte magistratum reddita facillima boni ominis atque auspicii loco erit. Anno MDLXXIII. VI. Id. Decemb. Valentiae Cavarum.

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[1]) Editores: *mecum.*
[2]) *Et pudet.* Editores: *pudet.*
[3]) L. 10. Editores: l. 19.

ACADEMIARUM NEERLANDICARUM

FASTI RECTORALES.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEK
1575.	PETREIUS TIARA. . . . I.	
1576.	GUILIELMUS FEUGERAEUS.	
1577.	PETREIUS TIARA. . . . II.	
1578.	PETREIUS TIARA. . . . III.	
1579.	IUSTUS LIPSIUS. . . . . I.	
1580.	IUSTUS LIPSIUS. . . . II.	
1581.	CORNELIUS GROTIUS. . I.	
1582.	GERARDUS BONTIUS. . . I.	
1583.	IOHANNES HEURNIUS. . I.	
1584.	IOHANNES HEURNIUS. . II.	
1585.	ADRIANUS SARAVIA. . . I.	
1586.	ADRIANUS SARAVIA . . II.	MARTINUS LYDII
1587.	IUSTUS LIPSIUS. . . . III.	HENRICUS SCHO'
1588.	IUSTUS LIPSIUS. . . . IV.	ELARDUS REINAL
1589.	IULIUS A BEYMA. . . . I.	SIBRANDUS LUBB
1590.	IULIUS A BEYMA. . . II.	ALARDUS AULET
1591.	THOMAS SOSIUS.	LOLLIUS ADAMA
1592.	IOHANNES HEURNIUS. III.	H. ANTONIDES V. D.

A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1593.	IOHANNES HEURNIUS. IV.	IOHANNES DRUSI
1594.	CORNELIUS GROTIUS. . II.	IOHANNES ARCER
1595.	CORNELIUS GROTIUS. . III.	HENRICUS SCHOT
1596.	CORNELIUS GROTIUS. . IV.	ALARDUS AULETI
1597.	FRANCISCUS GOMARUS. I.	IOHANNES DRUSI
1598.	FRANCISCUS GOMARUS. II.	MARTINUS LYDIU
1599.	GERARDUS BONTIUS. . II. †xv Sept. IOH. HEURNIUS. V.	LOLLIUS ADAMA.
1600.	IOHANNES HEURNIUS. VI.	HENRICUS ANTONI DER LINDEN. .
1601.	PETRUS PAVIUS. . . . . . I.	IOHANNES ARCERI
1602.	PAULUS MERULA.	IOHANNES A SAN
1603.	CORNELIUS GROTIUS. . V.	ADRIANUS METIU
1604.	EVERARDUS BRONCKHORST.	HENRICUS ANTON DER LINDEN. .
1605.	IACOBUS ARMINIUS. . . .	MARCUS LYCLAM HOLT.
1606.	PETRUS PAVIUS. . . . II.	RAPHAEL CLINGE
1607.	RUDOLPHUS SNELLIUS. I.	LOLLIUS ADAMA.
1608.	CORNELIUS GROTIUS. . VI.	IOHANNES DRUSI
1609.	EVERARDUS VORSTIUS. I.	HENRICUS DE VE
1610.	RUDOLPHUS SNELLIUS. II.	SIBRANDUS LUBBE

...A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1611.	RUDOLPHUS SNELLIUS. III.	SIXTUS ARCERIUS
1612.	EVERARDUS VORSTIUS. II.	PAULUS BUSIUS.
1613.	IOANNES POLYANDER. . I.	ANDREAS ROORDA
1614.	PETRUS PAVIUS. . . . III.	TIMAEUS FABER .
1615.	CORNELIUS SWANENBURGIUS.	AUGUSTINUS ADA
1616.	GULIELMUS CODDAEUS. . .	IOACHIMUS ANDR
1617.	IOANNES POLYANDER. II.	IOHANNES MACCO
1618.	IOANNES POLYANDER. III.	MENELAUS WINSE
1619.	REINERUS BONTIUS. . . I.	HENRICUS RHALA
1620.	REINERUS BONTIUS . . II.	TIMAEUS FABER.
1621.	EVERARDUS VORSTIUS. III.	SIXTINUS AMAMA
1622.	EVERARDUS VORSTIUS. IV.	HECTOR BOURICII
1623.	PETRUS CUNAEUS. . . . I.	ARNOLDUS VERHE
1624.	PETRUS CUNAEUS . . . II.	SIBRANDUS LUBBE † d. xi m. Ian. 16
1625.	ANTONIUS WALAEUS. . I.	IOHANNES HACHT
1626.	ANTONIUS WALAEUS. . II.	GUILIELMUS AME
1627.	IOANNES POLYANDER. IV.	BERNARDUS SCHO
1628.	IOANNES POLYANDER. . V.	SIXTINUS AMAM

A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
MIUS.		
US RAVENSPER- . . . . I.		
S PYNACKER. . .		
MULERIUS. . I.		
JS GOMARUS . I.		
HUNINGA. . . .		
US MACDOWEL. I.		
US RAVENSPER- . . . . II.		
US RAVENSPER- . . . . III.		
US MACDOWEL. II.		
US GOMARUS II.		
US RAVENSPER- . . . . IV.		
MATTHAEUS. I.		
MULERIUS. . II.		
ALTING. . . I.		

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANE[illegible]
1629.	FRANCO BURGERSDICIUS. I.	MEINARDUS SCH[illegible]
1630.	FRANCO BURGERSDICIUS. II.	IUSTUS REIFENB[illegible]
1631.	EWALDUS SCHREVELIUS. I.	MENELAUS WINS[illegible]
1632.	PETRUS CUNAEUS. . . III.	ADRIANUS METIU[illegible]
1633.	ANTONIUS THYSIUS. . . .	IOHANNES MACC[illegible]
1634.	FRANCO BURGERSDICIUS.III.	HENRICUS RHAL[illegible]
1635.	IOANNES POLYANDER. VI.	ARNOLDUS VERH[illegible]
1636.	ADOLPHUS VORSTIUS. . I.	GEORGIUS PASOR
1637.	PETRUS CUNAEUS. . . IV.	IOANNES BOGERM[illegible] † d. IX m. Sept. 1[illegible]
1638.	CONSTANTINUS L'EMPEREUR.	CORNELIUS PYNA[illegible]
1639.	ANTONIUS WALAEUS. III. † d. IX m. Iul. NIC. DEDEL.	PIERIUS WINSEM[illegible]
1640.	IOANNES POLYANDER. VII.	BERNARDUS FUL[illegible]
1641.	OTHO HEURNIUS. . . . I.	NICOLAUS VEDEL[illegible]
1642.	IACOBUS GOLIUS. . . . I.	CORNELIUS PYNA[illegible]
1643.	IACOBUS TRIGLANDIUS. I.	IOHANNES ANTON[illegible] DER LINDEN.
1644.	BERNARDUS SCHOTANUS. .	CHRISTIANUS SC[illegible]
1645.	IOANNES POLYANDER. VIII.	IOHANNES COCCE[illegible]
1646.	EWALDUS SCHREVELIUS. II.	IOH. IAC. WISSE[illegible]

A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
US MAYVARTIUS.		
US GOMARUS. III.		
MATTHAEUS. II.		
FREYTAG. . . I.		
PASOR. . . . I.		
MATTHAEUS. III.		
US GOMARUS. IV.		
ALTING. . . II.	BERNARDUS SCHOTANUS. I.	
S MATTHAEUS. . .	BERNARDUS SCHOTANUS. II.	
STEINBERG. . . I.	BERNARDUS SCHOTANUS. III.	
FREYTAG. . II.	BERNARDUS SCHOTANUS. IV.	
NDREAE. . . . I.	BERNARDUS SCHOTANUS. V.	
ALTING. . . III.	GISBERTUS VOETIUS. . . I.	
LANGIUS. . . .	ANTONIUS MATTHAEUS. I.	
S SCHOOCKIUS. I.	GUILIELMUS STRATENUS. .	
MARESIUS. . . I.	ANTONIUS AEMILIUS. . I.	
STEINBERG. . . II.	ARNOLDUS SENGUERDUS. .	
ALTING. . . . I.	HENRICUS MOREELSE. . .	

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	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1647.	FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS.	ARNOLDUS VERHI
1648.	OTHO HEURNIUS. . . . II.	PETRUS MOLL. .
1649.	ARNOLDUS VINNIUS. . . I.	IOHANNES CLOPPE
1650.	IACOBUS TRIGLANDIUS. II.	GUILIELMUS CUP.
1651.	IACOBUS GOLIUS. . . . II.	BERNARDUS FULLI
1652.	ADOLPHUS VORSTIUS. . II.	DOMINICUS ACRO BOUMA.
1653.	IACOBUS MAESTERTIUS. . .	NICOLAUS ARNOL
1654.	ABRAHAMUS HEIDANUS. I.	IOHANNES IACOB SENBACH. . . .
1655.	ALBERTUS KYPERUS. . . . † d. xxv m. Sept. 1655.	IOACHIMUS FRENC
1656.	IACOBUS GOLIUS. . . . III.	CHRISTOPHORUS RIUS.
1657.	ARNOLDUS VINNIUS. . . II. † d. I m. Sept. 1657.	IOHANNES VALCK
1658.	ANTONIUS THYSIUS. . . .	GUILIELMUS CUP.
1659.	IOANNES COCCEIUS. . . I.	PHILIPPUS MATT
1660.	ADOLPHUS VORSTIUS. III.	ULRICUS HUBER.
1661.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS GRONOVIUS. . . . . . I.	NICOLAUS ARNOL
1662.	ABRAHAMUS HEIDANUS. II.	IOHANNES IACOI SENBACH. . . .
1663.	ADRIANUS BEECKERTS A THIENEN.	ARNOLDUS VERH † d. XIV m. Febr.
1664.	IOHANNES HOORNBEECK.	IOANNES TERENT

GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
DMARIUS. . . I.	CAROLUS DE MAATS. . . .	
DEUSING. . I.	DANIEL BERCKRINGER. . .	IOHANNES CHRISTENIUS. I.
DREAE. . . II.	HENRICUS REGIUS. . . I.	IOHANNES VALCKENIER.
PASOR. . . II.	IOHANNES HOORNBEECK. .	IOHANNES ANDREAS SCHMITZ.
ARESIUS. . . II.	CYPRIANUS REGNERUS AB OOSTERGA. . . . . . . I.	GISBERTUS AB ISENDOORN.
TEINBERG. . III.	PAULUS VOET.	GEORGIUS HORNIUS.
DEUSING. . II.	ANTONIUS MATTHAEUS. II.	HENRICUS FLOCKENIUS.
SCHOOCKIUS. II.	ANTONIUS MATTHAEUS.III. † xxv Dec. 1654.	PETRUS DE GREVE.
DMARIUS. . II.	ISBRANDUS DIEMERBROEK.	IOHANNES CHRISTENIUS. II.
S IUNIUS. . . I.	ANDREAS ESSENIUS. . . I.	FRANCISCUS IACOBUS COCHIUS. . . . . I.
DEUSING. . III.	ANDREAS ESSENIUS. . . II.	MICHAEL WOLFERDUS. . I.
LTING. . . II.	CYPRIANUS REGNERUS AB OOSTERGA. . . . . . . II.	ARNOLDUS SCHOENE. . I.
DREAE. . . III.	ANTONIUS AEMILIUS. . II.	PAULUS COLONIUS.
ARESIUS. . III.	GISBERTUS VOETIUS. . II.	FRANCISCUS IACOBUS COCHIUS. . . . . II.
S IUNIUS. . II.	IOHANNES LEUSDEN. . . I.	CORNELIUS A THIEL. . I.
EYSSONIUS. . I.	HENRICUS REGIUS. . . II.	MICHAEL WOLFERDUS. . II.
BORGESIUS. . . .	IOHANNES DE BRUYN. . I.	THEODORUS TRIGLANDUS. I.
IDMARIUS. . III.	FRANCISCUS BURMANNUS. I.	FRANC. IAC. COCHIUS. III.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANE
1665.	IACOBUS GOLIUS. . . . IV.	PETRUS MOLL.
1666.	FLORENTIUS SCHUYL. . .	IOHANNES VALCK
1667.	ALBERTUS RUSIUS. . . . I.	ULRICUS HUBER.
1668.	IOANNES COCCEIUS. . . II.	IOACHIMUS FREN
1669.	FRANCISCUS LE BOE SYLVIUS.	ABRAHAMUS DE G
1670.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS GRONOVIUS. . . . . . II.	ABRAHAMUS STEIN
1671.	ABRAHAMUS HEIDANUS. III.	NICOLAUS ARNOL
1672.	ALBERTUS RUSIUS. . . II.	TACO A GLINS.. † d. XI m. Febr. 16
1673.	FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS.I.	PHILIPPUS MATTH
1674.	ARNOLDUS SEYEN.	MICHAEL BUSCHIU
1675.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS BOCKELMANNUS.	IOHANNES WUBBE
1676.	IOHANNES COCCIUS. . . .	NICOLAUS ARNOL
1677.	STEPHANUS LE MOYNE. . .	ULRICUS HUBER.
1678.	ANTONIUS MATTHAEUS. . .	PHILIPPUS MATT IUN. . . . . .
1679.	CAROLUS DRELINCURTIUS.I.	NICOLAUS BLANC
1680.	FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS.II.	ABRAHAMUS DE
1681.	IOHANNES VOET.	IOHANNES A MA
1682.	THEODORUS RYCKIUS. . .	SEBASTIANUS SCH

GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
; IUNIUS. . III. br. a. 1666.	REGNERUS VAN MANSVELD.	CORNELIUS A THIEL. . II.
EYSSONIUS. . II.	ANTONIUS MATTHAEUS FIL.	ARNOLDUS SCHOENE. . II.
DREAE. . . IV.	IOHANNES GEORGIUS GRAEVIUS. . . . . I.	SAMUEL A DIEST. . . . I.
LTING. . . III.	ISBRANDUS DIEMERBROEK. II.	THEODORUS TRIGLANDUS. II.
VELTMAN. . .	CYPRIANUS REGNERUS AB OOSTERGA. . . . . . III.	WILHELMUS WILHELMIUS.
EYSSONIUS. III.	FRANCISCUS BURMANNUS. II.	ARNOLDUS SCHOENE . III.
BERTLING. . I.	GISBERTUS VOETIUS. . III.	RUTGERUS HERMANNIDES. I.
ARESIUS. . . IV.	IOHANNES DE BRUYN. . II.	NICOLAUS HOBOKEN.
BERTLING. . I.	IOHANNES DE BRUYN. III.	RUTGERUS HERMANNIDES. II.
S LAMMERS. I.	ANDREAS ESSENIUS. . . .	RUTGERUS HERMANNIDES. III.
MUNTINCK. . .	GISBERTUS VOETIUS. . IV.	CORNELIUS A THIEL. . II.
LTING. . . . IV.	IOHANNES LEUSDEN . . II.	SAMUEL A DIEST. . . . II.
ISELIUS. . . . I.	CYPRIANUS REGNERUS AB OOSTERGA. . . . . . IV.	THEODORUS TRIGLANDUS. III.
EYSSONIUS. IV.	GERARDUS DE VRIES. . . .	CORNELIUS A ZYLL. . . I.
BERTLING. . II.	IOHANNES VOET. . . . . . abiit VI m. Febr. 1680.	SAMUEL A DIEST. . . III.
SELIUS. . . II.	IOHANNES GEORGIUS GRAEVIUS. . . . . II.	IOHANNES VAN DER DOES.
S LAMMERS. II.	LUCAS VAN DE POLL. . I.	CORNELIUS A ZYLL. . II.
MENSINGA. . I.	PETRUS VAN MAESTRICHT.	CORNELIUS A ZYLL. . III.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANE
1683.	ANTONIUS HULSIUS. . . .	PHILIPPUS MATT
1684.	LUCAS SCHACHT.	IOHANNES SCHO
1685.	WOLFERDUS SENGUERDUS. I.	NICOLAUS BLANC
1686.	IOHANNES VOET. . . . II.	IOHANNES VAN WAEYEN. . . .
1687.	FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS. III.	SEBASTIANUS SCHE
1688.	CAROLUS DRELINCURTIUS. II.	PHILIPPUS MATT IUN. . . . . . .
1689.	IACOBUS TRIGLANDIUS. I.	IACOBUS PERIZO
1690.	PAULUS HERMANNUS. . .	IACOBUS RHENFE
1691.	WOLFERDUS SENGUERDUS. II.	CAMPEGIUS VITR
1692.	FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS. IV.	CORNELIUS VAN
1693.	PHILIPPUS REINHARDUS VITRIARIUS. . . . . . I.	IOHANNES SCHO
1694.	CAROLUS DRELINCURTIUS. III.	BERNARDUS FUL
1695.	IOHANNES A MARCK. . I.	IOHANNES VAN WAEYEN. . . .
1696.	GODEFRIDUS BIDLOO. . .	SEBASTIANUS SCHE
1697.	BURCHERUS DE VOLDER. .	PETRUS LATANÉ
1698.	GERARDUS NOODT. . . I.	IOHANNES REGIU
1699.	IACOBUS TRIGLANDIUS. II.	IACOBUS RHENFE
1700.	FREDERICUS DEKKERS. . .	HERMANNUS ALE

GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
MENSINGA. . II.	IACOBUS VALLAN. . . . I.	IODOCUS A GESSELER. . I.
BRAUNIUS. . I.	MELCHIOR LEYDECKER. . I.	IODOCUS A GESSELER. II.
BERTLING. II.	IOHANNES MUNNIKS. . I.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . . . I.
EYSSONIUS. . V.	HERMANNUS WITSIUS. . I.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . II.
BERTLING. . III.	IOHANNES VAN MUYDEN. I.	IODOCUS A GESSELER. III.
A MARCK. . . .	IOHANNES LUYTS.	IODOCUS A GESSELER. IV.
BERTLING. III.	HERMANNUS VAN HALEN. I.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . III.
'S LAMMERS. III.	IOHANNES GEORGIUS GRAEVIUS. . . . . III.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . IV.
MENSINGA. . III.	IACOBUS VALLAN. . . . II.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . . V.
BRAUNIUS. . II.	GERARDUS DE VRIES. . II.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . VI.
BERTLING. IV.	IOHANNES LEUSDEN. . III.	ANTONIUS SCHULTINGH.
'S LAMMERS. IV.	IOHANNES MUNNIKS. . II.	THEODOR. VAN DE GRAEFF. I.
OUSSET.	CORNELIUS VAN ECK. . I.	GERARDUS WIJNEN. . . I.
ULSIUS. . . . I.	LUCAS VAN DE POLL. II.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. . . . . . . I.
R ARNOLDUS PAHER. . . . . . . I.	HERMANNUS WITSIUS. II.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . VII.
IS LAMMERS. V.	IACOBUS VALLAN. . . III.	THEODORUS IANSSONIUS AB ALMELOVEEN. . . I.
BERNOUILLI. . .	HERMANNUS VAN HALEN. II.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. . . . . II.
BRAUNIUS. III.	IOH. GEORG. GRAEVIUS. IV.	THEOD. VAN DE GRAEFF. II.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1701.	WOLFERD. SENGUERDUS. III.	ANTONIUS SCHUL
1702.	PHILIPPUS REINHARDUS VITRIARIUS. . . . . . . II.	PETRUS LATANÉ.
1703.	IACOBUS GRONOVIUS. . I.	GUILIELMUS COE
1704.	SALOMO VAN TIL.	BERNARDUS FULL
1705.	GERARDUS NOODT. . . II.	CAMPEGIUS VITRI
1706.	IACOBUS LE MORT.	ZACHARIAS HUBE
1707.	IACOBUS PERIZONIUS. . .	PETRUS LATANÉ.
1708.	FRANCISCUS FABRICIUS. I.	IOHANNES REGIUS
1709.	IOHANNES VOET. . . . III.	IACOBUS RHENFER
1710.	BERNHARDUS ALBINUS. . .	NICOLAUS GURTL
1711.	IACOBUS GRONOVIUS. . II.	ANTONIUS SCHULT
1712.	IOHANNES A MARCK. . II.	PETRUS LATANÉ.
1713.	PHILIPPUS REINHARDUS VITRIARIUS. . . . . III.	RUARDUS ANDAL
1714.	HERMANNUS BOERHAAVE.	GUILIELMUS COE
1715.	WOLFERD. SENGUERDUS. IV.	IOHANNES VAN I WAEYEN FIL. .
1716.	FRANCISCUS FABRICIUS. II.	DOMINICUS BALC
1717.	ANTONIUS SCHULTINGH. I.	PETRUS LATANÉ.
1718.	IOHANNES IACOBUS RAU.	IOHANNES REGIUS

..IA GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
..US BERTLING. . V.	IOHANNES VAN MUYDEN. II.	GERARDUS WIJNEN. . . II.
..DUS LAMMERS. VI.	HENRICUS PONTANUS. . .	IOHANNES MEIER. . . VII.
..IENSO ISINCK. . I.	PETRUS BURMANNUS. . I.	THEODORUS IANSSONIUS AB ALMELOVEEN. . . II.
..HULSIUS. . . . II.	CORNELIUS VAN ECK. . II.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. . . . . . . III.
..DER ARNOLDUS PA..CHER. . . . . II.	LUCAS VAN DE POLL. III.	CORNELIUS AB HOUTEN. I.
..DUS LAMMERS. VII.	HERMANNUS ALEXANDER ROëLL.	ERNESTUS WILHELMUS WESTENBERG. . . . . . . I.
..IENSO ISINCK. . II.	RUDOLPHUS LEUSDEN. . I.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . VIII.
..S BRAUNIUS. IV. ..n. Dec. a. 1708.	HADRIANUS RELANDUS. . .	THEODORUS IANSSONIUS AB ALMELOVEEN. . . III.
..DER ARNOLDUS PA..ECHER. . . . . III.	IACOBUS VALLAN. . . IV.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. . . . . . . IV.
..DUS LAMMERS. VIII.	IOHANNES MUNNIKS. . III.	CORNELIUS AB HOUTEN. II.
..IENSO ISINCK. III.	PETRUS BURMANNUS. . II.	ERNESTUS WILHELMUS WESTENBERG. . . . . II.
..DER ARNOLDUS PA..ECHER. . . . . IV.	IOSEPHUS SERRURIER. . I.	GERARDUS WIJNEN. . III.
..RUS MUYCKENS. I.	IOHANNES VAN MUYDEN. III.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . IX.
..IENSO ISINCK. IV.	IOHANNES IACOBUS VITRIARIUS.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. . . . . . . V.
..DER ARNOLDUS PA..CHER. . . . . V.	MELCHIOR LEYDECKER. II.	BARTHOLOMAEUS DE MOOR.
..DUS LAMMERS. IX.	CORNELIUS VAN ECK. III.	CORNELIUS AB HOUTEN. III.
..RUS MUYCKENS. II.	HIERONYMUS VAN ALPHEN. I.	IOHANNES CUNRADUS RUNGIUS.
..IENSO ISINCK. . V.	FRANCISCUS BURMANNUS FIL.	GUILIELMUS BEST.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1719.	PETRUS BURMANNUS. . I.	ALBERTUS SCHUL
1720.	TACO HAIO VAN DEN HONERT. .... I.	RUARDUS ANDALA
1721.	IOHANNES IACOBUS VITRIARIUS. .... I.	IOANNES ORTWIN TENBERG. ...
1722.	HERMANNUS OOSTERDYK SCHACHT. .... I.	WYERUS GUILIELMU
1723.	GUILIELMUS IACOBUS 'S GRAVESANDE.	TIBERIUS HEMSTE
1724.	FRANCISCUS FABRICIUS. III.	IOHANNES REGIUS.
1725.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. .... I.	RUARDUS ANDALA
1726.	BERNHARDUS SIGFRIDUS ALBINUS. .... I.	DOMINICUS BALCK
1727.	IACOBUS WITTICHIUS. . I.	WYERUS GUILIELMU
1728.	IOHANNES WESSELIUS. . I.	ALBERTUS SCHUL
1729.	ANTONIUS SCHULTINGH. II.	TIBERIUS HEMSTE
1730.	HERMANNUS BOERHAAVE. II.	ALBERTUS WILH MELCHIORIS. .
1731.	PETRUS BURMANNUS. . II.	DOMINICUS BALC
1732.	TACO HAIO VAN DEN HONERT. .... II.	WYERUS GUILIEL MUIS. .....
1733.	IOANNES ORTWINUS WESTENBERG. ...... II.	PETRUS WESSELI
1734.	HERMANNUS OOSTERDYK SCHACHT. ...... II.	IOHANNES REGIU
1735.	IACOBUS WITTICHIUS. . II.	HERMANNUS VEN
1736.	FRANCISCUS FABRICIUS. IV.	ABRAHAMUS WIE

GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
DRIESSEN. . . I.	IOHANNES VAN MUYDEN. IV.	IOHANNES MEIER. . . . X.
BARBEYRAC. I.	RUDOLPHUS LEUSDEN. II.	BERNARDUS SEBASTIANUS CREMER. . . . . I.
OSSAL. . . . I.	IOSEPHUS SERRURIER. . II.	ARNOLDUS ROTGERS. . I.
BRUGGE. . . I.	ARNOLDUS DRAKENBORCH. I.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS WILHELMUS PAGENSTECHER. I.
TOULLIEU. . I.	CAROLUS ANDREAS DUKER.	CORNELIUS AB HOUTEN. IV.
SO ISINCK. VI.	EVERARDUS OTTO.	CORNELIUS SIEBEN.
DRIESSEN. . II.	DAVID MILLIUS. . . . . I.	BERNARDUS SEBASTIANUS CREMER. . . . . II.
BARBEYRAC. II.	FREDERICUS ADOLPHUS LAMPE.	ARNOLDUS ROTGERS. . II.
IENRICUS CROE- . . . . I.	IOHANNES ENS.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS WILHELMUS PAGENSTECHER. II.
BRUGGE. . . II.	CHRISTIANUS BERNHARDUS ALBINUS. . . . . I.	IOHANNES DE GORTER. I.
OSSAL. . . . II.	PETRUS VAN MUSSCHENBROEK.	PETRUS ENS.
TOULLIEU. II.	IACOBUS ODÉ. . . . . . I.	GODFRIDUS MASCOVIUS.
TILBURG. . . .	IOHANNES VAN DEN HONERT.	CORNELIUS AB HOUTEN. V.
DRIESSEN. . III.	IOHANNES OOSTERDYK SCHACHT.	BERNARDUS SEBASTIANUS CREMER. . . . . III.
BARBEYRAC. III.	HIERONYMUS VAN ALPHEN. II.	IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS STRUCHTMEYER. . . . I.
ENRICUS CROE- . . . . II.	IACOBUS VOORDA.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS WILHELMUS PAGENSTECHER. III.
ENGELHARD. I.	ARNOLDUS DRAKENBORCH. II.	IOHANNES DE GORTER. II.
VAN VELZEN. I.	PETRUS WESSELING. . . I.	IOHANNES HENR. VAN LOM. I.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1737.	IOHANNES IACOBUS VITRIARIUS. II.	WYERUS GUILIEL MUIS.
1738.	BERNHARDUS SIGFRIDUS ALBINUS. II.	TIBERIUS HEMSTEI
1739.	ALBERTUS SCHULTENS.	EMO LUCIUS VRIE
1740.	IOHANNES WESSELIUS. II.	HERMANNUS VEN
1741.	IOANNES CONRADUS RÜCKER. I.	DOMINICUS BALC
1742.	ADRIANUS VAN ROYEN. I.	WYERUS GUILIEL MUIS.
1743.	PETRUS VAN MUSSCHENBROEK.	EMO LUCIUS VRIE
1744.	IOHANNES VAN DEN HONERT T. H. FIL.	LUDOVICUS CASP VALCKENAER.
1745.	GERLACUS SCHELTINGA. I.	HERMANNUS VEN
1746.	HIERONYMUS DAVID GAUBIUS. I.	DOMINICUS BALC
1747.	TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS.	DOMINICUS BALC
1748.	IOANNES ALBERTI.	EMO LUCIUS VRIE
1749.	IOACHIMUS SCHWARTZ.	LUDOVICUS CASP VALCKENAER.
1750.	FREDERICUS WINTER.	PETRUS CONRADI
1751.	FRANCISCUS VAN OUDENDORP.	CHRISTIANUS HE TROTZ.
1752.	IOANNES ESGERS.	GUILIELMUS OUW
1753.	ANDREAS WEIS.	EMO LUCIUS VRIE
1754.	FRED. BERNH. ALBINUS. I.	NICOLAUS YPEY

GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
ROTGERS. . I.	ALBERTUS VOGET. . . . I.	BERNARDUS SEBASTIANUS CREMER. . . . . . . IV.
OFFERHAUS. I.	GUILIELMUS AB IRHOVEN.I.	HUBERTUS GREGORIUS VAN VRYHOFF.
RUGGE. . . III.	IOSEPHUS SERRURIER. III.	IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS STRUCHTMEYER. . . . II.
CK. . . . . . . I.	ABRAHAMUS WIELING. . .	IOHANNES FREDERICUS WILHELMUS PAGENSTECHER.IV.
ENRICUS CROE- . . . . III.	CHRISTIANUS BERNARDUS ALBINUS. . . . . II.	IOHANNES DE GORTER. III.
NGELHARD. II.	DAVID MILLIUS. . . . II.	IOHANNES HENRICUS VAN LOM. . . . . II.
RDES. . . . . I.	IACOBUS ODÉ. . . . . . II.	BERNARDUS SEBASTIANUS CREMER. . . . . V.
ROTGERS. . II.	IOHANNES HORTHEMELS. I.	GERHARDUS TEN CATE.
OFFERHAUS.II.	GISBERTUS MATTHIAS ELSNERUS. . . . . I.	IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS STRUCHTMEYER. . . . III.
DRIESSEN. . IV.	FRANCISCUS BURMANNUS. I.	GERHARDUS SCHRODER. I.
CK. . . . . II.	EVERHARDUS IACOBUS A WACHENDORFF.	IOHANNES DE GORTER. IV.
IENRICUS CROE- . . . . IV.	FREDERICUS GODOFRIDUS HOUCK.	IOHANNES WILHELMUS MARCKART. . . . . I.
ENGELHARD. III.	PETRUS WESSELING. . . II.	BERNARDUS SEBASTIANUS CREMER. . . . . . . VI.
VAN VELZEN. II.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS REITZ. . . . . I.	IOH. WILH. MARCKART. II. Prorectoris munere functus.
GUILIELMUS ER. . . . . . I.	IACOBUS GISBERTUS WOERTMAN.	DAVID DE GORTER.
RDES. . . . II.	IOHANNES OOSTERDYK SCHACHT. . . . . II.	THEODORUS SCHELTINGA. I.
CK. . . . . III.	SEBALDUS RAVIUS. . . . I.	FREDERICUS LUDOVICUS CREMER. . . . . I.
OFFERHAUS. III.	IACOBUS VOORDA. . . . II.	IOH.CHR.STRUCHTMEYER.IV.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1755.	IOHANNES LULOFS.	HERMANNUS VEN
1756.	BERNHARDINUS DE MOOR.	HERMANNUS CA TER.
1757.	IOANNES CONRADUS RÜCKER. II.	GUILIELMUS OUW
1758.	ADRIANUS VAN ROYEN. II.	IOHANNES SCHRA
1759.	IOANNES NICOLAUS SEBASTIANUS ALLAMAND.	LUDOVICUS CASP VALCKENAER.
1760.	IOANNES IACOBUS SCHULTENS.	AEGIDIUS GILLISSE
1761.	GERLACUS SCHELTINGA. II.	BAVIUS VOORDA.
1762.	HIERONYMUS DAVID GAUBIUS. II.	CHRISTIANUS EVE DE LILLE.
1763.	DAVID VAN ROYEN.	NICOLAUS YPEY.
1764.	EWALDUS HOLLEBEEK. I.	IACOBUS GARCIN.
1765.	FREDERICUS GUILIELMUS PESTEL. I.	PETRUS CONRADI
1766.	FREDERICUS BERNHARDUS ALBINUS. II.	HERMANNUS CA TER.
1767.	DAVID RUHNKENIUS.	FEYO UDO WINT
1768.	AEGIDIUS GILLISSEN.	IOHANNES SCHRA
1769.	BAVIUS VOORDA. I.	NICOLAUS YPEY.
1770.	ADRIANUS VAN ROYEN. III.	SAMUEL HENRICI GER.
1771.	LUDOVICUS CASPARUS VALCKENAER.	ELIAS WIGERI.
1772.	HERMANNUS SCHOLTEN.	CHR. EVERH. DE I

. GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
BERTLING. . . .	IOHANNES DAVID HAHN. I.	GERHARDUS SCHRODER. II.
; IOHANNES TZ.	ALBERTUS VOGET. . . II.	CAROLUS CONRADUS REITZ. . . . . I.
LAMBERGEN. . .	CHRISTIANUS HENRICUS TROTZ.	PAULUS 'S GRAEUWEN.
VAN DE WYN-	IOHANNES CASTILLIONEUS.	HENRICUS AB HAASTENBURG.
HOLLEBEEK. . .	GUILIELMUS AB IRHOVEN. II.	IOANNES ALEXANDER GUINANDUS PAGENSTECHER. I.
IS ADOLPHUS . MARCK.	CHRISTOPHORUS SAXIUS. I.	IOHANNES HENRICUS VAN LOM. . . . . III.
.US VAN DOEVE- . . . . I.	GISBERTUS MATTHIAS ELSNERUS. . . . . . II.	FREDERICUS LUDOVICUS CREMER. . . . . II.
DANIEL VAN	PETRUS LUCHTMANS. . . .	THEODORUS SCHELTINGA. II.
HEVALIER. . . I.	IOHANNES GERARDUS CHRISTIANUS RÜCKER. . .	IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS STRUCHTMEYER. V.
S CONRADUS ER. . . . . . I.	GISBERTUS BONNET. . . I.	PETRUS BONDAM.
AMPER. . . . I.	IOHANNES HORTHEMELS. II.	IOHANNES HERMANNUS SCHACHT. . . . . . . I.
GUILIELMUS ER. . . . . . II.	FRANCISCUS BURMANNUS. . . . . II.	MEINARDUS TYDEMAN.
IS LUDOVICUS B. F.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS REITZ. . . . . II.	IOANNES THEODORUS ROSSYN.
; GODOFREDUS KEESSEL. . . .	IOHANNES FREDERICUS HENNERT. . . . . . . I.	EVERARDUS SCHEIDIUS. I.
US VAN DOEVE- . . . . II.	SEBALDUS RAVIUS. . . II.	HERMANNUS TOLLIUS.
BRUGMANS. . .	MEINARDUS TYDEMAN. . .	CAROLUS CONRADUS REITZ. . . . . II.
; KUYPERS. . I.	CAROLUS SEGAAR. . . .	IOANNES ALEXANDER GUINANDUS PAGENSTECHER. II.
; KUYPERS. . II.	IOHANNES DAVID HAHN. II.	NICOL. GEORG. OOSTERDYK.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEQ
1773.	DIONYSIUS GODOFREDUS VAN DER KEESSEL. . . I.	IACOBUS GARCIN.
1774.	HIERONYMUS DAVID GAUBIUS. . . . . III.	IOHANNES HENRI SCHUIR. . . . .
1775.	DIDERICUS VAN DER KEMP.	PETRUS CONRADI.
1776.	NICOLAUS HOOGVLIET. . .	HERMANNUS CA TER. . . . . .
1777.	FREDERICUS GUILIELMUS PESTEL. . . . . II.	CHRISTIANUS EVE DE LILLE. . .
1778.	FRED. BERN. ALBINUS. III. †d. 23 m. Maii. Succ. G. V. DOEVEREN.	IOHANNES HENRIC SWINDEN. . . .
1779.	DIONYSIUS VAN DE WYNPERSSE.	IOHANNES SCHRA
1780.	EWALDUS HOLLEBEEK. II.	IOHANNES RATEL
1781.	BAVIUS VOORDA. . . . II.	HERMANNUS CAN TER. . . . . .
1782.	EDUARDUS SANDIFORT. I.	GADSO COOPMAN
1783.	ADRIANUS KLUIT.	NICOLAUS YPEY.
1784.	CAROLUS BOERS.	EVERWINUS WAS BERGH. . . . .
1785.	DIONYSIUS GODOFREDUS VAN DER KEESSEL. . II.	SAMUEL HENRICI GER. . . . . .
1786.	NICOLAUS GEORGIUS OOSTERDYK.	IOANNES VALCKE
1787.	HENRICUS ALBERTUS SCHULTENS.	GADSO COOPMAN
1788.	FREDERICUS GUILIELMUS PESTEL. . . . . III.	IOHANNES HENRI SCHUIR. . . .
1789.	IONA GUILIELMUS TE WATER. . . . . I.	EVERWINUS WAS BERGH. . . .
1790.	FLORENT. IACOB. VOLTELEN.	IOHANNES VAN V

GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
GRAEUWEN. . .	IOHANNES HENRICUS VOORDA.	ALEXANDER PETRUS NAHUYS.
E RHOER. . . I.	IACOBUS ALBERTUS VOS. .	THEODORUS SCHELTINGA.III.
RESCH. . . . I.	CHRISTOPHORUS SAXIUS. II.	PETRUS ROSCAM. . . . I.
CONRADUS ER. . . . . . II.	PETRUS BONDAM. . . . I.	IOHANNES HERMANNUS SCHACHT. . . . . . . II.
MUNNIKS. . I.	PETRUS LUCHTMANS. . I.	MATTHIAS VAN GEUNS. I.
S ADAMUS WID-	IOHANNES THEODORUS ROSSYN. . . . . I.	RUDOLPHUS FORSTEN. . I.
S LUBBERS. . I.	GISBERTUS BONNET.. . II.	BERNARDUS NIEUHOFF. I.
CANNEGIETER. I.	ALEXANDER PETRUS NAHUYS.	CORNELIUS GUILIELMUS DE RHOER. . . . . . . I.
US FORSTEN R. . . . . . . I.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS HENNERT. . . . . . . II.	EVERARDUS SCHEIDIUS. II.
UARDI. . . . I.	FRANCISCUS BURMANNUS. III.	HERMANNUS MUNTINGHE.I.
HEVALLIER. . II.	MEINARDUS TYDEMAN. II.	IOANNES ALEXANDER GUINANDUS PAGENSTECHER.III.
OHANNES ARNT-	CAROLUS SEGAAR. . . II.	PETRUS ROSCAM. . . . II.
MUNNIKS. . II.	ISBRANDUS VAN HAMELSVELD.	IOHANNES HERMANNUS SCHACHT. . . . . . . III.
GUILIELMUS ER. . . . . . . III.	SEBALDUS RAVIUS. . . III.	MATTHIAS VAN GEUNS. II.
KUYPERS. . III.	CHRISTOPHORUS SAXIUS. III.	RUDOLPHUS FORSTEN. II.
CONRADUS ER. . . . . . III.	PETRUS BONDAM. . . . II.	BERNARDUS NIEUHOFF. II.
US FORSTEN IR. . . . . . II.	GUILIELMUS LAURENTIUS BROWN.	PETRUS ROSCAM. . . . III.
E RHOER. . II.	PETRUS LUCHTMANS. . II.	CORN. GUIL. DE RHOER. II.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANE
1791.	DIONYSIUS GODOFREDUS VAN DER KEESSEL. . III.	ANTONIUS CHAL
1792.	BROERIUS BROES.	ADOLPHUS YPEY
1793.	NICOLAUS PARADYS. . . .	IOHANNES PHIL SCHEIDIUS. . .
1794.	IOANNES LUZAC.	IOHANNES HENR SCHUIR. . . . .
1795.	NICOLAUS SMALLENBURG. I.	LAURENTIUS ME
1796.	SEBALDUS IUSTINUS BRUGMANS. . . . . I.	IOHANNES PHILI SCHEIDIUS. . .
1797.	SEBALDUS FULCO IOANNES RAVIUS. . . . . I.	EVERWINUS WAS BERGH. . . . .
1798.	IOHANNES HENRICUS VAN DER PALM. . . . . I.	IOANNES GUILIE CRANE. . . . .
1799.	MEINARDUS SIMON DU PUI. . . . . I.	IOHANNES HENR VOORDA. . . .
1800.	IONA GUILIELMUS TE WATER. . . . . II.	IOHANNES MULD
1801.	EDUARDUS HAGEMAN. . I.	ANTONIUS CHAU
1802.	EDUARDUS SANDIFORT. II.	EVERWINUS WA BERGH. . . . .
1803.	IOANNES VAN VOORST. I.	IOHANNES HENR GENBOGEN. . .
1804.	SEBALDUS FULCO IOANNES RAVIUS. . . . . II.	EELCO TINGA. .
1805.	NICOLAUS SMALLENBURG. II.	IOHANNES HENR SWILDENS. . .
1806.	NICOLAUS GEORGIUS OOSTERDYK. . . . . II.	CHRISTIANUS AU
1807.	SIMON SPEYERT VAN DER EYK. . . . . I.	IACOBUS PIERSON
1808.	IOANNES VAN VOORST. II.	EVERW. WASSENI

A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
BRESCH. . . II.	HERMANNUS ROYAARDS. I.	EVERARDUS SCHEIDIUS. III.
CANNEGIETER. II.	GISBERTUS BONNET. . III.	HERMANNUS MUNTINGHE. II.
RIESSEN. . . . I.	HENRICUS IOHANNES ARNTZENIUS.	IANUS BLEULAND.
RUARDI. . . . II.	IOHANNES FREDERICUS HENNERT. . . . . . . III.	CHRISTIANUS PAULUS SCHACHT.
JS LUBBERS. . II.	MATTHIAS VAN GEUNS. I.	IOANNES WILLMET.
JS ADOLPHUS MARCK. . . II.	IOHANNES THEODORUS ROSSYN. . . . . II.	HERMANNUS BOSSCHA.
US IOHANNES N à THUESSINK. I.	CHRISTOPHORUS SAXIUS. IV.	PETRUS IACOBUS VAN MAANEN.
BAART DE LA . . . . I.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. I.	IOHANNES HERMANNUS SCHACHT. . . . . . . IV.
BRESCH. . . III.	IANUS BLEULAND. . . . I.	SEERPIUS GRATAMA.
S CONRADUS ER. . . . . IV.	NICOLAUS CHRISTIANUS DE FREMERY. . . . . . I.	IOANNES MELCHIOR KEMPER.
S MUNNIKS. III.	CORNELIUS GUILIELMUS DE RHOER.	ANNAEUS YPEY.
BOSMAN.	HERMANNUS ROYAARDS. II.	CASPARUS GEORGIUS CAROLUS REINWARDT.
JS LUBBERS. III. Iul. 1804.	HERMANNUS ARNTZENIUS.	IANUS OTTO ARNTZENIUS.
GRATAMA. . . I.	SEBALDUS RAVIUS. . . IV.	RUDOLPHUS FORSTEN. III.
RIESSEN. . . II.	MATTHIAS VAN GEUNS. II.	IOANNES CLARISSE.
S DE WAAL. . I.	PHILIPPUS GUILIELMUS VAN HEUSDE. . . . . I.	IANUS TEN BRINK.
US MUNTINGHE. I.	IOHANNES THEODORUS ROSSYN. . . . . III.	IOANNES HENRICUS PAREAU.
YMAER V. TWIST.	DITHMARUS HUISMAN. . .	CORN. ADR. VAN ENSCHUT.

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANE
1809.	MATTHIAS SIEGENBEEK. I.	IOHANNES HENI GENBOGEN. .
1810.	EDUARDUS HAGEMAN.. II.	HENRICUS GUIL TYDEMAN. . .
1811.	SEBALDUS IUSTINUS BRUGMANS. . . . . II.	HENRICUS GUILI TYDEMAN. . .
1812.	SEBALDUS IUSTINUS BRUGMANS. . . . . III.	
1813.	SEB. IUST. BRUGMANS. IV. A d. XVI m. Dec. I. M. KEMPER. . I.	
1814.	IOANNES MELCHIOR KEMPER. . . . . II.	
1815.	IOANNES MELCHIOR KEMPER. . . . . III.	
1816.	IOANNES VAN VOORST. III.	
1817.	SIMON SPEYERT VAN DER EYK. . . . . II.	
1818.	IOHANNES HENRICUS VAN DER PALM. . . . . . II.	
1819.	MEINARDUS SIMON DU PUI. . . . . II.	
1820.	NICOLAUS SMALLENBURG. III.	
1821.	IOANNES CLARISSE.	
1822.	CORNELIUS EKAMA. . . .	
1823.	MATTHIAS SIEGENBEEK. II.	
1824.	GERARDUS SANDIFORT.. I.	
1825.	HENRICUS GUILIELMUS TYDEMAN. . . . . . . I.	
1826.	LUCAS SURINGAR.	

IA GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
DUS IOHANNES EN à THUESSINK.II.	GABRIEL VAN OORDT. . .	IOHANNES CAROLUS KRAUSS.
S RUDOLPHUS RDE. . . . . . I.	IOANNES FREDERICUS VAN BEECK CALKOEN.	IANUS GYSBERTUS ROOZEBOOM. . . . . I.
S RUDOLPHUS RDE. . . . . . II.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. II.	IANUS GYSB. ROOZEBOOM.II. † d. XII m. Oct. a. 1811.
US MUNTINGHE. II.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. III.	
US MUNTINGHE.III.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. IV.	
US MUNTINGHE. IV.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. V.	
US MUNTINGHE. V.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. VI.	
GRATAMA. . II.	IANUS BLEULAND. . . II.	
DRIESSEN. . . III.	PHILIPPUS GUILIELMUS VAN HEUSDE. . . . . II.	
BAART DE LA . . . . II.	GERARDUS MOLL.	
US DE WAAL. . II.	HERMANNUS ROYAARDS.III.	
INGA.	HERMANNUS ARNTZENIUS.II.	
DUS BAKKER. . .	NICOLAUS CHRISTIANUS DE FREMERY. . . . . . . II.	
US VAN SWINDE-	IOANNES HENRICUS PAREAU.	
S RUDOLPHUS RDE. . . . . III.	IOANNES FREDERICUS LUDOVICUS SCHROEDER.	
YPEY.	IODOCUS HERINGA EL. F. VII.	
DE WAL. . . .	IANUS RICHARDUS DE BRUEYS.	
SELZOSTRATINGH.	BERNARD.FRANC. SUERMAN.I.	

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRANEC
1827.	GERARDUS WTTEWAALL.	
1828.	IANUS BAKE.	
1829.	MICHAEL IACOBUS MACQUELYN.	
1830.	CORNELIUS IACOBUS VAN ASSEN.	
1831.	WESSELIUS ALBERTUS VAN HENGEL.	
1832.	CASPARUS GEORGIUS CAROLUS REINWARDT.	
1833.	IACOBUS NIEUWENHUIS.	
1834.	IACOBUS CORNELIUS BROERS.	
1835.	HENRICUS COCK.	
1836.	NICOLAUS CHRISTIANUS KIST. I.	
1837.	PETRUS IOANNES UYLENBROEK.	
1838.	PETRUS HOFMAN PEERLKAMP.	
1839.	CORNELIUS PRUYS VAN DER HOEVEN.	
1840.	IOANNES RUDOLPHUS THORBECKE.	
1841.	IOANNES FREDERICUS VAN OORDT I. G. FIL.	
1842.	IANUS VAN DER HOEVEN.	
1843.	IOANNES MATTHIAS SCHRANT.	
1844.	GERARDUS SANDIFORT. II.	

A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
BROUWER. . . .	ANTONIUS VAN GOUDOEVER.	
S WOLTERS. . . .	IANUS KOPS.	
; NIENHUIS. . I.	HERMANNUS BOUMAN. . I.	
IENDRIKSZ. . . .	CORNELIUS ADRIANUS VAN ENSCHUT.	
'S STRATINGH E. F.	IANUS ISAäCUS WOLTERBEEK.	
IN BRINK.	ADAMUS SIMONS.	
FREDERICUS VAN I. G. FIL.	THEODORUS GERARDUS VAN LIDTH DE IEUDE.	
HERMANNUS PHI- . . . . I.	HERMANNUS IOHANNES ROYAARDS. . . . . . . I.	
S ARNOLDUS SE- I. . . . . I.	ADRIANUS CATHARINUS HOLTIUS.	
IUS CHRISTIANUS ALL.	IACOBUS LUDOVICUS CONRADUS SCHROEDER V. D. KOLK.	
HOFSTEDE DE . . . . I.	LUDOVICUS GERARDUS VISSCHER. . . . . I.	
DUS HENRICUS	RICHARDUS VAN REES.	
US STAR NUMAN. I.	HENRICUS EGBERTUS VINKE. . . . . I.	
BAART DE LA	IANUS ACKERSDYCK.	
UILIELMUS ERME-	IACOBUS CORNELIUS SWYGHUISEN GROENEWOUD.	
US GERLACHUS J. . . . . I.	GOZEWINUS IANUS LONCQ.	
JS IOANNES MEYER.	CORNELIUS ADRIANUS BERGSMA.	
S NIENHUIS. . II.	HERMANNUS BOUMAN. . II.	

	ACADEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA.	ACADEMIA FRAN
1845.	HENRICUS GUILIELMUS TYDEMAN. . . . . . . II.	
1846.	IOHANNES HENRICUS SCHOLTEN. . . . . . . I.	
1847.	ANTONIUS HENRICUS VAN DER BOON MESCH. . . .	
1848.	ANTONIUS RUTGERS. . . .	
1849.	GERARDUS CONRADUS BERNARDUS SURINGAR. . . .	
1850.	IOANNES DE WAL. . . . I.	
1851.	NICOLAUS CHRISTIANUS KIST. . . . . II.	
1852.	GIDEON IANUS VERDAM. .	
1853.	THEODORUS GUILIELMUS IOHANNES IUYNBOLL. . .	
1854.	FREDERICUS GUILIELMUS KRIEGER.	
1855.	SIMON VISSERING.	
1856.	IOHANNES HENRICUS SCHOLTEN. . . . . . . II.	
1857.	FREDERICUS KAISER. . . .	
1858.	IOHANNES HENRICUS STUFFKEN.	
1859.	ABRAHAMUS EVERARDUS SIMON THOMAS.	
1860.	IOANNES DE WAL. . . II.	
1861.	ABRAHAMUS KUENEN. . . .	

A GRONINGANA.	ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAIECTINA.	ACADEMIA GELRO-ZUTPHANICA.
S ARNOLDUS SE- . . . . II.	GEORGIUS GUILIELMUS VREEDE. . . . . I.	
MULDER. . . .	SIMON KARSTEN.	
US MUURLING. .	BERNARDUS FRANCISCUS SUERMAN. . . . . . . II.	
US CHRISTIANUS UVE.	PETRUS IOHANNES ISAÄCUS DE FREMERY.	
HERMANNUS PHI- . . . . II.	HERMANNUS IOHANNES ROYAARDS. . . . . . II.	
US ZACHARIAS IS.	BARTHOLDUS IACOBUS LINTELO DE GEER.	
US ADRIANUS DÉ.	CORNELIUS GUILIELMUS OPZOOMER.	
HOFSTEDE DE . . . . II.	FRANCISCUS CORNELIUS DONDERS.	
ADOLPHUS CARO- VERS.	GERARDUS IOHANNES MULDER.	
S STAR NUMAN. II.	HENRICUS EGBERTUS VINKE. . . . . II.	
SSINK IANSEN. .	IACOBUS VAN HALL.	
IOHANNES VAN OFF.	LUDOVICUS GERARDUS VISSCHER. . . . . II.	
IS GERLACHUS . . . . II.	LUDOVICUS CHRISTIANUS VAN GOUDOEVER.	
HANNES PHILIP- LETON.	PETRUS HARTING.	
US IANUS GRA-	BERNARDUS TER HAAR.	
VAN DEEN. . . .	GEORGIUS GUILIELMUS VREEDE. . . . . II.	
	IACOBUS ADOLPHUS CAROLUS ROVERS.	

ERRATA.

P. 12,	possit	*l.* posset
„ 15,	inventutis	„ iuventutis
„ „	tamdem	„ tandem
„ 19,	absentiae	„ absentia
„ 32,	quodam	„ quondam
„ 63,	Ioh. Bernh. LINDENBERGII	„ ZINZERLINGII

„ 72, *Salisburgi.* Add. *Syllabus Rectorum Magnificorum Universitatis Salisburgensis* inde ab eius primordiis ad haec usque tempora, auct. Iud. Thd. ZAUNER. Salzb. 1792. 8.

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NEVADA REPORT OF THE

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

1903

STATE OF NEVADA

MINUTES OF MEETING

OF THE

State Board of Assessors

WITH THE

STATE REVENUE BOARD

Carson City, January 12 and 13, 1903



CARSON CITY, NEVADA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT
1903

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MINUTES OF ASSESSORS' MEETING, 1903.

FIRST DAY.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 12, 1903.

Meeting called to order by John Sparks, Governor, as Chairman of the Board, at 10:30 a. m., January 12, 1903.

There being a quorum present, the Secretary, W. R. Davis, was ordered to call the roll.

The following answered to their names:

C. Wightman	Churchill County
William McCormick	Douglas County
J. Eggers	Elko County
W. A. Ingalls	Esmeralda County
W. J. Hooper	Eureka County
J. W. Guthrie	Humboldt County
William Easton	Lander County
D. P. Randall	Lyon County
James G. Cushing	Nye County
William Kinney	Ormsby County
James Quirk	Storey County
W. S. Beard	Washoe County
A. C. House	White Pine County

Mr. Roeder of Lincoln County was absent.

Of the State officers acting with the Assessors' Board under the law, there were present Governor John Sparks, acting as Chairman, State Controller Sam P. Davis, and Attorney-General James G. Sweeney.

For the benefit of the new members of the Board, the Secretary was requested to read the minutes of the last meeting.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Kinney of Ormsby moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to draw up an order of business.

Motion carried and the following committee was appointed:

Mr. Eggers of Elko, Mr. Beard of Washoe, Mr. Kinney of Ormsby, Mr. Guthrie of Humboldt, and Mr. Cushing of Nye, with instruction to select their own Chairman.

Mr. Ingalls of Esmeralda then moved that a recess be taken to allow the Committee time to prepare its report.

Motion carried unanimously to take a recess until 1 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Meeting called to order by Governor Sparks at 1:15 p. m.

The following report was submitted by the Committee who had been appointed to formulate an order of business:

1. Work Horses.
2. Saddle Horses.
3. Stock Horses.
4. Work Mules.
5. Stock Mules.
6. Beef Cattle.
7. Milch Cows.
8. Stock Cattle.
9. Thoroughbreds.
10. Sheep.
11. Buck Sheep.
12. Hogs.
13. Telephone Lines.
14. Telegraph Lines.
15. Railroads, to be classified as follows:
    1. Standard-gauge railroads with terminals outside of the State.
    2. Standard-gauge railroads with both terminals in the State.
    3. Standard-gauge railroads with only one terminal in the State.
    4. Narrow-gauge railroads with one terminal in the State.
    5. Narrow-gauge railroads with both terminals in the same county in this State.
    6. Narrow-gauge railroads that are not in operation.

It was moved that the report be adopted as read.

Mr. Hooper of Eureka—I should like to offer an amendment in regard to the classification of railroads. I think it would be a better idea to classify the railroads differently. Make it standard-gauge railroads, Class 1; standard-gauge railroads, Class 2; standard-gauge railroads, Class 3; narrow-gauge railroads, class 1, 2, or 3, or 4.

Mr. Hooper moved the adoption of an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Eggers of Elko stated that, before going further, he would like to hear the opinion of the Attorney-General regarding the question.

Mr. Sweeney, Attorney-General—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board: It will give me great pleasure at all times to lend you any assistance that lies in my power. If it is the suggestion of the gentleman from Elko to ascertain from the Attorney-General under what authority you are acting at present, to that point I will direct my remarks. You are aware that you are convened here, under an Act of

the last Legislature which is still in full force and effect. Every law passed by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor of this State, is presumed to be good law until it is repealed by the Legislature or revoked by a Court of competent authority. It is true that within the last two years there have been two suits instituted wherein this law had been attacked. In neither of these cases was the Act rendered unconstitutional or inoperative. In a mandamus case brought before Judge Bonnifield in Humboldt County in rendering his decision, Judge Bonnifield declared this Act to be unconstitutional. An appeal was taken in this case to the Supreme Court, and our Supreme Court, after finding that the case brought before Judge Bonnifield did not state sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action under the law, reversed his decision and ordered him to dismiss the suit. You are created a Board of Assessors under this Act, to classify and assess property. I believe that you have full authority under the law to proceed with the business now before you, so long as you classify and assess within the provisions of this Act and the Constitution of the State. Judge Hawley, in the case brought before him, declared that you must classify property in a uniform way. That is, your classification must be general. You cannot designate any railroad or other property by name, as that would be special legislation. So long as you keep within these lines, you are empowered under this Act to classify and assess, and anything you do legally under this law will be enforced so far as I am concerned. Now, if there are any questions that any of you may desire to ask me on this matter that I have not covered in these remarks, I will be pleased to answer them.

Mr. Eggers of Elko—Is that amendment a better form than the other one?

Attorney-General—That is a matter that is left to your discretion. I believe that both classifications are general in their terms. They are about a stand-off, with the first as my choice of the two classifications. The one classifies them as broad-gauge with terminals in the State, etc., etc., thereby classifying and defining the class at the same time. If the amendment was adopted, it would be up to the Board of Assessors to define which would be first, second, third, or fourth class railroads. Then the question will arise whether you are keeping within the limits and classifying railroad property under this Act. Now, relative to the action you have taken heretofore, it is my opinion that when this Board of Assessors places any assessment on any property, it is the duty of the Assessors to enforce it, unless enjoined by a Court of authority. All assessments become a lien on the property upon which it is levied. If you assess property, and the Board of Equalization lowers it, they are acting without authority. You have placed your

valuation, and the authority of the Board to lower it is repealed by this Act, because this Act says "that all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed."

Mr. Kinney of Ormsby—I hope this amendment will not prevail, as it will complicate matters. I do not think any of us know very much about classifying railroads according to the first, second or third class. I think we had better try it as we did before.

Motion called for the amendment and lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Churchill, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, White Pine—6.

Nays—Douglas, Esmeralda, Lyon, Ormsby, Nye, Storey, and Washoe —7.

Vote on the original motion carried unanimously, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

The first on the order of business was the classification of work horses.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the assessment of work horses be left to the various County Assessors.

Motion carried.

No. 2—Saddle Horses. Left to the Assessors by unanimous vote.

No. 3—Stock Horses. Same.

No. 4—Work Horses. Same.

No. 5—Stock Mules. Left to the Assessors by a unanimous vote.

No. 6—Beef Cattle. Left to the Assessors by a vote of 9 to 4.

No. 7—Milch Cows. Left to the Assessors.

No. 8—Stock Cattle.

Mr. Ingalls of Esmeralda moved that the valuation of stock cattle be placed at $16 per head, except in the Counties of Lincoln, Esmeralda, Nye and White Pine, and there to make it $15.

Mr. Randall moved an amendment to leave it to the Assessors.

Mr. Cushing of Nye moved an amendment to the amendment to make the valuation $17 per head, except in Lincoln, Esmeralda, Nye and White Pine, and to place it there at $15 per head, on account of those counties having a poorer class of cattle, a poorer market and being further from the railroad.

The original motion was then withdrawn.

The amendment to the amendment was asked to be read and voted upon.

Motion carried.

The valuation of stock cattle was placed at $17 per head, except in the four counties where it was placed at $15 per head.

No. 9—Thoroughbreds. Left to the Assessors.

No. 10—Sheep.

Mr. Wightman of Churchill moved that the valuation of sheep be placed at $2 50 per head.

Motion carried.

No. 11—Buck Sheep.

Mr. Beard of Washoe moved that the assessment be placed at $5 per head.

Motion carried.

No. 12—Hogs. Left to the County Assessors.

No. 13—Telephone Lines.

Mr. Hooper—I believe we ought to put a valuation on the telephone lines. I do not know anything about them and I would like to know how to place the valuations.

Mr. Ingalls—In my county we have three telephone lines and they have not the same valuation. It is pretty hard to place the valuation, as one of them has terminals in the State and the other is outside of the State. One goes from Sodaville to Tonopah and the other from Candelaria to Tonopah. They are not equal, as one line does not pay as well as the other. I do not think we can place the valuation on telephone lines for that reason. I would have to assess them at the same figure, and, if it were left to my discretion, I think it would be fairer. I move that we leave them to the Assessors.

Motion carried.

No. 14—Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Hooper of Eureka moved that they be left to the Assessors.

Mr. Ingalls—I would like to hear from the Assessors. We have a telegraph line through Esmeralda, and I would like to hear how the other Assessors have been assessing them. It was stated that in one county they had been assessed at $100 per mile.

Mr. Eggers—It is rather hard to fix upon a uniform valuation as it depends entirely upon how many wires they have. They range from one to seven wires on a pole. I do not see how we can get at it unless we assess them according to the number of wires. I have assessed them all the way from $20 to $120.

Mr. Guthrie—I assess them by the number of wires to the mile. We can do it that way. There is a single wire running through Eureka that is assessed at $100 per mile. I do not remember now how many we have along the line of the railroad, but they are assessed at from $40 to $50 per mile.

Motion put to leave the valuation of the telegraph lines to the Assessors.

Motion carried.

No. 15—Railroads, to be classed as follows: First—Broad-gauge railroads with terminals outside of the State.

Mr. Kinney of Ormsby—I move that we adjourn and look over the situation of the railroads. I would like to have a talk with Black

Ryan of the Central Pacific Railroad, who is not here, and a few others. I move that we adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Before adjournment, ex-Governor Sadler desired to make a few remarks, and with the permission of the Board spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Assessors: It has been my duty for the last two years to attend meetings of this kind. While I do not desire to say anything about what you propose to do in this matter, I wish to say that when you assess stock cattle at $17 per head, you are assessing property up to nearly its full value. As your motion is to adjourn, I beg of you to take into consideration that you treat other property owners as you have the sheep and cattle men of this State.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

Carson City, Nevada, January 13, 1903.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman at 10:15 a. m.

At roll call all the members answered to their names, with the exception of Mr. McCormick of Douglas, Mr. Ingalls of Esmeralda, and Mr. Cushing of Nye.

The matter of railroads was the next on the order of business.

Mr. Randall suggested that the Board wait until the other members arrived.

In a few minutes the three absent members came in and answered to their names.

Mr. Guthrie—Before we proceed with this order of business, it is rather unsatisfactory for us to have passed over some of the stock cattle yesterday without placing any valuations. Therefore I make a motion that we return to that order of business and place a valuation on beef steers, beef cows, and milch cows.

Mr. Kinney—I move to amend the motion. I think the best thing we can do under the circumstances is to rescind what we did yesterday, and adjourn.

Roll called, and the motion lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Douglas, Esmeralda, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, and Storey—6.

Nays—Churchill, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Washoe, and White Pine—8.

Original motion to return to place a valuation on cattle.

Motion carried.

Mr. Ingalls moved to change the order of business and add beef steers and beef cows to the order of business.

Motion carried.

Mr. Cushing of Nye then moved that beef steers shall be assessed at $25 per head.

The Chairman announced that this was too low a valuation.

Mr. Randall of Lyon moved to amend the motion and place the valuation at $30 per head.

Mr. Kinney—This doesn't seem to be anywhere near what they are worth. We all know that any beef steer is worth $50 per head. If beef is worth 7 cents per pound, any steer ought to weigh more than 500 pounds. I have to pay 15 and 20 cents a pound for it on the block. I believe beef steers should be $35 per head.

Mr. Ingalls—We have placed stock cattle at $17 per head, and there is not enough difference between stock cattle and beef cattle to make this valuation seem on a proper equality. We have placed stock cattle pretty high.

The Chairman—Stock cattle are too high; there is no doubt about it.

Mr. Ingalls—I move to rescind the action and classify everything over again, as near as possible to correct.

Motion carried by a vote of 9 to 5.

The Chairman—The same Committee we had yesterday will be appointed to draw up a new order of business.

Mr. Kinney—Why won't the order of business do just as it is?

Mr. Cushing of Nye County—I move we adjourn for half an hour and arrange the order of business.

Motion carried.

Adjourned.

Meeting called to order at 11:30.

The Committee submitted the following order of business:

1. Work Horses.
2. Saddle Horses.
3. Stock Horses.
4. Work Mules.
5. Range Mules.
6. Beef Steers.
7. Beef Cows.
8. Milch Cows.
9. Stock Cattle.
10. Sheep.
11. Buck Sheep.
12. Thoroughbred Cattle.
13. Telephone Lines.
14. Telegraph Lines.
15. Railroads, classed as follows:
    1. Standard-gauge railroads whose terminals are outside of this State.
    2. Standard-gauge railroads with both terminals in this State.

3. Standard-gauge railroads with only one terminal in this State, and under construction.
4. Narrow-gauge railroads with only one terminal in this State.
5. Narrow-gauge railroads with both terminals in the same county in this State.
6. Narrow-gauge railroads that are not in operation.

Mr. Kinney—I move we take a recess till 1 o'clock.

Mr. Easton moved the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Kinney—I believe a motion to adjourn is always in order.

Motion to adjourn lost.

The Chairman—The first order of business is work horses.

Mr. Guthrie—In order to go ahead a little faster, I move we pass work horses, saddle horses, stock horses, work mules and range mules, and leave them to the discretion of the County Assessors.

Mr. Ingalls—It seems to me that if we are going to do business and classify anything, we ought to do so. I would like to classify horses in the different classes. We cannot put them all in the same class. We might do it and make them in two or three classes. I believe we ought to classify everything that we can.

The Chairman—I think the Assessors do that anyway. They always classify horses in my county.

Motion to pass all the horses put, and lost by a vote of 7 to 7.

Mr. Randall—I move that work horses be left to the discretion of the various Assessors.

Mr. Cushing—I move to amend that motion and classify the work horses in two classes, with the maximum rate to be placed at $60 and the minimum rate to be $25.

Motion carried.

It was explained that Class No. 1 should be fixed at $60 and the lowest class at $25.

The Attorney-General was then asked if this would be legal.

The Attorney-General—You are privileged to use your own discretion so long as you classify them in a way that will be uniform, and place such assessments as will be uniform. If you divide them into two classes you are to decide what the two classes will be, and place the valuation uniformly. I believe it would be in your power to place a valuation ranging between two figures, as the gentleman from Nye suggested, although I admit it would be very inadvisable. To do that would be leaving it practically to the Assessor's judgment. I would designate and define the class, and then place a reasonable assessment on it.

Mr. Ingalls—I make an amendment to make it three classes, and

then if we are going to proceed with the order of business in that way, I would make the first $60, the second $40, and the third class $25.

Mr. Cushing withdrew his motion, and the latter motion was carried, making work horses $60, $40, and $25.

No. 2—Saddle Horses. Left to the County Assessors.

No. 3—Stock Horses. Same.

No. 4—Work Mules.

Mr. Cushing moved that they be classified and the valuation placed the same as work horses.

Motion carried.

No. 5—Range Mules. Left to the Assessors.

No. 6—Beef Steers.

Mr. Wightman moved to place the valuation at $25 per head.

Motion carried by a vote of 9 to 5.

The Chairman—That is a very low valuation for beef cattle.

No. 7—Beef Cows.

Mr. Kinney moved that the valuation of beef cows be placed at $10 per head.

The Chairman—I think that is unreasonable. So was the valuation for beef cattle.

Motion lost by a vote of 11 to 3.

Mr. Easton moved that the valuation be placed at $20 per head.

Motion carried.

No. 8—Milch Cows.

Mr. Hooper moved that the valuation be placed at $25 per head.

Motion carried.

No. 9—Stock Cattle.

Mr. Wightman moved to place the valuation at $17, except in Esmeralda, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine, and there to place it at $15 per head.

Mr. Cushing—This looks to me to be very inconsistent. Cows at $20 and cattle at $17. It is the most inconsistent thing I ever heard of.

Motion carried.

No. 10—Sheep.

Mr. Guthrie moved to place the valuation of sheep at $2 50 per head.

Motion carried by a vote of 9 to 5.

No. 11—Buck Sheep.

Mr. Wightman moved to place the valuation of buck sheep at $5 per head.

Motion carried.

No. 12—Thoroughbred Cattle.

Mr. Kinney—I think the thoroughbreds ought to be put in at about $60.

Mr. Beard of Washoe moved to leave it to the Assessors.

Motion carried.

No. 13—Telephone Lines. Left to the Assessors.

No. 14—Telegraph Lines. Same.

No. 15—Railroads to be classed as follows: First—Standard-gauge railroads whose terminals are outside of this State.

Mr. Hooper moved to adjourn until 1 o'clock.

Mr. Kinney objected, but the motion was carried.

Adjourned until 1 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Governor Sparks, at 1:15 p. m.

At roll call all the members answered to their names with the exception of Mr. McCormick of Douglas.

Mr. Ingalls—I believe last year we left the assessment to the Assessors, in the various counties. I believe the assessment roll was about a million dollars more than it was the year before. I should like to know the exact figures showing the increase in value over the year before.

Sam P. Davis, State Controller—For 1901 the valuation was raised $4,105,496 above the previous year. For 1902 the raise was $933,-412 75. The State valuation of the last four years is raised over the previous four years $11,498,941 86.

Mr. Ingalls—I should like to ask if, with the present valuation of the last year, we have money enough to run the State this year.

The State Controller—It is pretty hard to tell. Some of the Assessors have asked why the State Board did not reduce the rate of taxation to 60 cents. I will tell you why. The law under which you are now acting, approved March 16, 1901, provides that on the fourth Monday in October of each year the several County Auditors of the State shall report to the Controller the total assessed valuation of each county, and the Governor, Attorney-General and State Controller, after ascertaining the aggregate amount of taxable property in the State shall fix the rate of taxation for the coming year for the State, not to exceed 80 cents on each one hundred dollars. On the fourth Monday of October of last year the Board met at the Capitol building, but were unable to make a State rate as they had no data upon which to figure, only three County Auditors in the State having complied with the law. In my opinion the Board would have had no authority to fix a State rate in the face of the Act of the Legislature approved March 18, 1901, fixing the rate for two years at 80 cents on the hundred dollars. This Act, approved two days later than the Revenue Act, although not so intended,

certainly repeals that portion of the Revenue Act giving the Governor, Controller and Attorney-General the power to fix the State rate. The Revenue Act was passed last, but the other Act became a law after the Revenue Act. It now remains for the next Legislature to fix the rate for the next two years. Governor Sadler differed with me as to the rights of the Board to fix the rate. He is here now and, I think, could enlighten you on the subject.

Ex-Governor Sadler—If the Assessors will allow me the privilege, Mr. Chairman, I will answer the question of Mr. Ingalls. He wanted to know if, with the valuation and rate that we have now, the State could be run for this year. I will say to him that for this year, without levying any taxes until next January, we have money enough in the State Treasury and money enough coming in from assessment of last year to carry the State through the next year. In my opinion, I wish to report to this Board of Assessors, and to the Legislature when it convenes, that there is no need of levying any more taxes than 65 cents on the hundred dollars for the next year. If the valuations are kept up and raised as they have been, there is no reason why the State tax should not be 65 cents for this year, or maybe lower. We want to be within the figures, and there is now $100,000 in the General Fund of the State. I have the figures, and I believe there is about $130,000. Take off the $30,000 for the Legislative Session and you can run until June. On the first of July the State will receive its semi-annual taxes, and this will surely run you through to January. Consequently you are on velvet until the 1st of next January. Then, if you make the levy at 65 cents, you will have money enough to run the State for the next two years thereafter. It may be reduced even lower than that if necessary. The taxes have been reduced from $1 to 80 cents. At the present time there is no need of levying any higher rate than 65 cents. I do not believe that the Controller or State Treasurer can say that it cannot be done at this rate. I will also say that I wish to recommend it to the Legislature, and bear it out by figures, that we have plenty of money in the State Treasury at the present time at the valuation that we have. I think the State will grow more the higher valuations we have and the less rate we have to pay.

Mr. Ingalls—Do I understand you to say that the State could be run at the rate of 65 cents on the present valuation of last year's assessment?

Governor Sadier—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—I am very much obliged to Governor Sadler for these remarks.

The Secretary then announced that the next order of business was to place a valuation on standard-gauge railroads with terminals outside of this State.

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Mr. Quirk of Storey moved that the valuation be left to the various Assessors.

Motion lost by a vote of 8 to 6.

Mr. Guthrie of Humboldt moved that the valuation of such roads be placed at $15,000 per mile.

Motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Churchill, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Washoe, and White Pine—8.

Nays—Douglas, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, and Storey—5.

Esmeralda County did not vote.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the side tracks be placed at $5,000 per mile.

Carried.

The Chairman asked if the rolling stock ought to be put in.

It was explained that the rolling stock came under the head of personal property, and had been assessed that way before.

The Secretary—Mr. Ryan has made a little explanation; as it is not on the list, they should keep to the schedule.

Mr. Ryan (representing the Central Pacific Railroad)—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My impression was that the side tracks were on the schedule as they are a part of the road. Rolling stock is not a part of the road, and, as one of the gentlemen suggests, is personal property. Therefore it would be left, more or less, to the discretion of the Assessors, from the fact that it would be impossible to classify rolling stock—that is, take them as sleeping cars, passenger cars, locomotives, flats and box cars—from the fact that some of them are brand-new and some of them are twenty-five years old. It would be necessary to make several subdivisions. Under the circumstances, suppose we leave it to the vote of you gentlemen, and that you ask to have it left to your own discretion on that account. Thank you, gentlemen.

The motion was carried to leave it to the Assessors.

No. 2—Standard-Gauge Railroads, with both terminals in this State.

Mr. Beard of Washoe moved that such roads be placed at $8,000 per mile.

Before the motion was put it was made known that three of the members had left the room, and it was asked that they might be given time to return before any more votes were taken, especially as they were men who would have to assess this class of roads.

Mr. Ingalls then asked what such roads had been assessed for last year.

The State Controller—Last year they were assessed at $10,000 per mile, and after the valuation was placed on them by this Board the Board of Equalization of three counties—Washoe, Storey, and Ormsby

—reduced the valuation to $7,500 per mile, and the State Board consider that this was a direct violation of this Revenue Act.

Mr. Beard of Washoe—That was not done last year. Last year, in Washoe County, we placed the assessment at $8,000. The year before it was reduced from $10,00 to $8,000.

The State Controller—You are right. It was the first year after the meeting in 1901. The State Board considered that that action was arbitrary, and we directed, under the law, the District Attorneys of the three counties to bring suit against the railroad for the difference of that 25 per cent reduction, but none of them seem to have made any motion to do so. We have mentioned the matter several times, but they do not seem disposed to act. Mr. Woodburn, Attorney-General at the time, thought it would cost the State a great deal of money, and the jurors would naturally rule in behalf of their own county. Mr. Sweeney, the present Attorney-General, however, is ready to prosecute any county undoing the work of this Board.

Question called for.

A recess of five minutes was granted to find the absent members and bring them to the meeting. Mr. Kinney of Ormsby, Mr. Quirk of Storey, and Mr. Randall of Lyon were the members who left the meeting, and as they refused to return the meeting proceeded without them.

The motion to assess standard-gauge railroads with both terminals in this State, at $8,000 per mile, was put and carried.

Mr. Beard of Washoe moved that the side tracks be placed at $2,500 on such roads.

Motion carried.

No. 3—Standard-Gauge Railroads, with only one terminal in this State and under construction.

Mr. Roeder moved that the valuation on such roads be placed at $4,500 on the main track and $1,500 on the side track.

Ex-Governor Sadler—I would like to state a fact regarding a law which appears on the statute books, and is a law which was passed for the purpose of this very road that you are voting on. I believe you refer to the road running through Lincoln County. There is on the statute books of this State a law that entitles the party who builds a road through Lincoln County, as soon as they have built forty miles, a bounty of $2,000 a mile. I know of my own knowledge that someone has tried to get the signatures of the taxpayers, but they did not succeed. Now, if the road is entitled to a bounty from the county of $2,000, and they are liable to get it, take that into consideration and deal justly by the people and the corporation. If they do not get it now they will get it bye and bye.

Mr. Evans (representing the railroad in question)—I would like to

say a word. The statement that some one had made an application of that character, is true. I do not know whether the Governor knows who it is or not, but I do. It was the San Pedro and Los Angeles, built up in that direction from the south. Our company has made no claim for that bounty, nor does it intend to. What is known as the Clark road made that application.

The motion to assess such roads $4,500 for the main track and $1,500 for the side track was carried unanimously.

No. 4—Narrow-Gauge Railroads with one terminal in this State.

Mr. Ingalls—Narrow-gauge railroads with one terminal in this State and running outside of this State, I believe, applies to one of the roads of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, running through Lyon and Esmeralda Counties. Last year, I understand from the Assessor of Lyon County, this road was assessed at $3,500 per mile. It was left to the Assessors. In my county I assessed it at $2,500 per mile. The road runs down through Esmeralda County into California. It is assessed much lower there than in my county. We have raised it considerable, as the business has increased and it is paying much better than it was. As it was raised a little higher in Lyon County than it was in our county, I think our people would stand a little raise over what they paid last year, as the outlook is good. I move that we place the valuation at $2,600 on the main line and $1,000 on the side track per mile.

The Attorney-General—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Assessors: In line with the suggestion made by Mr. Ingalls of Esmeralda County, I wish to call your attention to two cases of our Supreme Court, which have borne directly upon the methods and main elements to be considered in taxing these railroads. In the case of *The State of Nevada* v. *The Central Pacific Railroad*, 10th Nevada, our Court held that one of the main elements to be considered in determining the valuation to be placed upon railroads for the purpose of assessment should be the cost of construction. That opinion was rendered in 1875. Since then we have a decision in 1895, in the case of *The State of Nevada* v. *The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company.* Our Supreme Court held, in this latter case, that the main element to be considered in determining the valuation of a road was the "net earnings capitalized at a current rate of interest, taking into consideration any immediate prospect of an increase or decrease in the net earnings of the road." I make this suggestion, because this is one of the main elements which you should consider in assessing railroads, and in particular this railroad which runs through Lyon and Esmeralda Counties and into Tonopah, as we know an increase of business can be reasonably expected there. That is what should be taken into con-

sideration at this time, in placing an assessment on that road. The Court in this case (*State* v. *V. & T. R. R.*) said: "The value of a railroad for the purposes of taxation must be determined mainly by its net earnings, capitalized at a current rate of interest, taking into consideration any immediate prospect of an increase or decrease in the earning capacity of the road." Now, it is reasonable to consider that the influx of people into Tonopah will mean an increase in the business of the road. It is merely in line with the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls that I call your attention to this decision of our Supreme Court on this point. Of course, our Legislature has decided that all property should be assessed at its "true cash value." This is, and should be, your true guiding star in assessing all property of whatever description or nature. Our Supreme Court and Legislature have both defined what the words "true cash value" mean. The Statutes of 1891, page 137, defines the term "full cash value" as follows: "The term 'full cash value' means the amount at which the property would be appraised if taken in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor." This definition of "full cash value" is approved by our Supreme Court in the case of *The State of Nevada* v. *The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company*, 23d Nevada, page 283. This is your true guiding star, in making assessments.

Mr. Ingalls—I would like to ask a question. For instance, our road cost $3,000 to $5,000 per mile to construct. Our roadbed and the net earnings would pay an interest of 6 per cent on $10,000 per mile, or it only pays interest on one-half the cost of construction. Have we any right to go above the actual cost of construction, providing it is more than the interest on the cost of construction?

The Attorney-General—According to the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of *The State of Nevada* v. *The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company*, the main element you should consider in placing your valuation for assessment should be the net earnings of the road, capitalized at a current rate of interest.

The Chairman—I would not think it advisable to tax that road too heavily, merely because Tonopah needs a railroad and some one has got to build that road. That is a hard country to build a railroad through.

Mr. Ryan—In relation to the net earnings of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, one of the roads which comes in this classification, I would state: There has not been sufficient earnings to pay one bit of dividend. There has not been sufficient earnings to pay the interest on the bonds. That which you consider net earnings, dividends and interest on the bonds, has never equaled that amount of capitalization at 6 per cent that would reach $2,500 per mile on the road. As far as

the immediate future of the road is concerned, that is a bridge which we never cross until we come to it. I speak of what I know up to this time.

Mr. Ingalls—I understand there is a statement filed with the Secretary of State showing the net earnings of the various roads, and, if we wish, we can get the figures. I think $2,600 per mile is low enough for this classification.

Motion put to place the valuation of the main track at $2,600 per mile and the side track at $1,000 per mile.

Motion carried.

No. 5—Narrow-Gauge Railroads, with both terminals in the same county in this State.

Mr. Hooper—We have such a road in our county that has been assessed at $1,900 per mile always before. Therefore I move that we place the valuation of this road at $1,900 per mile on the main line and $1,000 on the side track.

Motion carried.

Mr. Easton—There is a road in my county which would come under this classification—the Nevada Central, running from Battle Mountain to Austin.

The Attorney-General—I will state that you cannot designate any railroad by name, for the purpose of taxation. These classifications should be made general in their terms. Secondly, if your road comes under the classification of the gentleman from Eureka, your railroad will be assessed accordingly—$1,900 for the main line, and $1,000 for the side track.

Mr. Easton—Then that is not fair or just. One of the roads is doing a good business and the other is doing no business at all.

The Attorney-General—Under this decision, there is no way out of it. We have to make these classifications general. If there is any other classification under which your road would come, when that classification comes up, or is made, you can place any valuation on the class you see fit.

Mr. Easton—It comes under this classification.

Mr. Hooper—Heretofore when Mr. Watt was the Assessor, it was his own desire that it should be placed on the same standard as the Eureka and Palisade Railroad. I did not think of that when I made the motion. As far as our road is concerned, it is fair.

Mr. Easton—I want to change that valuation if there is any way to to do it. Why not leave it to the Assessors?

Mr. Hooper—I cannot see that there is any other way to do it. I move we take a recess for a few minutes and discuss the matter.

Recess of ten minutes granted.

After Recess.

Mr. Hooper—I move to rescind that motion and leave the assessment of narrow-gauge railroads, with both terminals in the same county in this State, to the various Assessors.

Motion carried. Left to the Assessors.

No. 6—Narrow-Gauge railroads that are not in operation.

Upon motion the valuation of such roads was left to the Assessors.

This completed the order of business.

Mr. Hooper—I believe that is the end of business. I wish to offer a resolution and have it read.

The following resolution was read:

"WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of the State of Nevada, we, the Assessors representing the said State, having met in convention and classified and fixed the value of certain classes of property,

Resolve, That it is the sense of this Convention that we do hereby ratify and confirm all proceedings heretofore had, at this session, beginning January 12 and ending January 13, 1903, and do bind ourselves to abide by the action taken by said Convention.

Mr. Ingalls—I think we have always complied with the law.

The Chairman—You failed to do anything last year.

It was moved and carried that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. Guthrie—Now, I would like to ask a question. Where is our money coming from?

The State Controller—I will state that on the 1st of January the appropriation expired, and you will have to look to the Legislature for relief. Have your bills put in and allowed. Then they will be placed before the Legislature and the Board will recommend the payment. There will be no trouble about your getting the money.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I was very much in favor of reducing the rate on live stock, cattle, sheep, and stock cattle, and rating the beef cattle from $5 to $10 higher. I believe that would have been right. However, Mr. Eggers of Elko County, representing the main range county in this State, and where most of the cattle are fed, says it is a difficult matter to get more than one-half or one-third of the number, and he did not feel that we could lower the rate.

Mr. Eggers—I will say that it is a hard matter to get at all the cattle that go through the county, although I try to do so.

The Chairman—I think sheep were taxed too high; $2 50 for sheep is too much. I am not dealing in sheep, but I know something about the price of them. I think it is working a hardship on the sheep men to have the assessment placed so high.

Mr. Eggers—I will state one reason for wishing to raise on the sheep. A great many of them escape because they consider that they are lambs

until they are a year old. No matter what time of year I assess them, they still have lambs. It is the same way with calves.

The Chairman—A calf is not supposed to take the place of a grown animal until it is a year old, and it is the same with lambs. They get three or four times the price for lambs that they do for sheep in the Eastern markets. As far as the railroad valuations are concerned, I think they are fair enough, and the railroad men seem to be satisfied. Mr. Ryan had better get up and say something if he is not.

Mr. Ryan—I am perfectly satisfied, Governor. I think Mr. Davis will bear me out in these remarks. After the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the State of Nevada, every Assessor in the counties through which our road runs knows what we paid taxes on. Our property has been put in at nearly a 40 per cent raise over and above the year before. We have paid the taxes and been perfectly satisfied and contented to do so. Of the $4,000,000 raise, which our worthy Controller read to this convention, for the year 1900, we added nearly $2,000,000, or one-half of the $4,000,000. We are not unmindful of our duties as taxpayers.

The Chairman—I will add that my personal knowledge made me say what I did regarding the beef cattle. I handle them every day, buying and selling. It looks rather hard that we should have twelve or fourteen thousand head of beef cattle in Humboldt and Washoe Counties, and not getting any more than taxes out of them. More or less of those beef cattle came from Elko County. The majority always comes from Elko County. As Mr. Eggers says, they are good cattle. There is not a beef animal in the State that is not worth from $30 to $50 per head. They will bring that money. You are punishing the stock cattle and letting the beef cattle go. A great many people that own and feed the beef cattle are non-residents. It is true they create a market for our beef cattle, but we have to pay taxes on that hay.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Approved January 19, 1903: JNO. SPARKS, Governor.

W. R. Davis, Clerk.